AN

Hiſtorical Deſcription

OF

WESTMINSTER ABBEY,

ITS

MONUMENTS AND CURIOSITIES.

CONTAINING

1. An account of its Foundation and Conſecration.
2. The various changes it has undergone.
3. A general view of all the Monuments erected therein; with an abſtract of their Inſcriptions.
4. Copies of the beſt Engliſh Epitaphs, and tranſlations of the Latin.
5. Characters, Anecdotes, and Memoirs of the lives of the Kings, &c. interred in the Abbey.
6. Obſervations on the beauty and propriety of the reſpective Monuments.
7. A particular deſcription of Henry the VIIth's Chapel, with its Ornaments.
8. A general view of the Cloiſters; with copies of ſeveral inſcriptions there.
9. Tranſlations of the Hebrew, Ethiopic, and Greek Epitaphs on the Tombs of Sir Samuel Moreland's two Wives, never before attempted.

DESIGNED CHIEFLY AS A GUIDE TO STRANGERS.

Note. The new Monuments are continued down to the preſent Year.

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THE PREFACE.

A Work of this kind needs no apology. Let it ſuffice to ſay, that men of the greateſt learning have employed their time uſefully in collecting, from ſuch remains of antiquity as are here preſerved, hiſtorical facts that were no otherwiſe to be obtained; and for want of which perſons have been frequently connected with actions they had no relation to, events have been miſplaced, and the true order of things confounded. The little regard the latter hiſtorians of our own nation have paid to theſe memorials, is perhaps one reaſon why their labours appear imperfect, and why the authors themſelves, for the moſt part, out-live the reputation of their works.

Indeed, it is a tedious, a difficult, and often an impoſſible taſk, to have recourſe to thoſe marble records that are every where to be found diffuſed through this great kingdom; but when all that are worthy of notice in ſo conſiderable a repoſitory as Weſtminſter-Abbey are collected together in one ſmall book, it will be an unpardonable neglect not to make a proper uſe of it.

If it ſhall appear, upon compariſon of theſe few ſheets, that perſons who have had the moſt conſiderable ſhare in the tranſactions of the times in which they lived, have been but juſt named by our hiſtorians, while others of leſs note have been magnified beyond their true merit;

that actions have been aſcribed to one, that were performed by another; and that many things are reported in general, which ought to have been attributed to particular perſons or families; the utility of the work will then be apparent, and a road pointed out, by which the errors of our hiſtorians may be corrected, their defects ſupplied, and juſtice done to the memories of many who have eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the ſervice of their country.

But not to dwell on this advantage only, when there are others of no ſmall importance reſulting from it; ſtrangers, who viſit Weſtminſter Abbey, will find their account in the peruſal of this book: The little time they are allowed in ſurveying the encloſed chapels, may be more uſefully employed by means of it; and their pains rewarded by the recollection of things worthy to be remembered; the unlearned will be enabled by it to converſe with the monuments of the dead, with the ſame pleaſure as the learned; and thoſe who have never ſeen, nor ever are likely to ſee, this ſtately edifice, may form ſome idea of its form, magnificence, and furniture, by the account here given of it.

Add to all theſe, the contemplation of the things herein recorded in a religious ſenſe; for, as the great Mr. Addiſon obſerves, when we read the dates of the tombs of ſome that died yeſterday, and ſome ſix hundred years ago, we cannot help conſidering that great day, when we ſhall all of us be contemporaries, and make our appearance before one awful judge together.

OF

OF WESTMINSTER ABBEY, AND ITS CURIOSITIES.

Of the foundation of WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

OF the founding of an Abbey on Thorney Iſland, where that of Weſtminſter now ſtands, there are ſo many miraculous ſtories related by monkiſh writers, that the recital of them now would hardly be endured. Even the relation of antient hiſtorians have been queſtioned by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, who was employed to ſurvey the preſent edifice, and who, upon the niceſt examination, found nothing to countenance the general belief "that it was erected on the ruins of a Pagan temple." No fragments of Roman workmanſhip were diſcovered in any part of the building; many of which muſt undoubtedly have been intermixed among the materials, if a Roman temple had exiſted before on the ſame ſpot.

Nor is the dedication of the firſt Abbey leſs involved in myſtery than the founding of it. The legend ſays, that Sebert, king of the Eaſt Saxons, who died in 616, ordered Melitus, then biſhop of London, to perform the ceremony; but that St. Peter himſelf was before-hand with him, and conſecrated it in the night preceding the day appointed by his majeſty for

that purpoſe; accompanied by angels, and ſurrounded by a glorious appearance of burning lights.

That this legend continued to be believed after the building itſelf was deſtroyed, will appear by a Charter which we ſhall have occaſion to mention hereafter; and though nothing can with certainty be concluded from theſe fictions, yet it may be preſumed, that both the antient church dedicated to St. Paul, in London, and this dedicated to St. Peter, in Weſtminſter, were among the earlieſt works of the firſt converts to chriſtianity in Britain. With their new religion, they introduced a new manner of building, and their great aim ſeems to have been, by affecting loftineſs and ornament, to bring the plain ſimplicity of the Pagan architects into contempt.

Hiſtorians, agreeable to the legend, have fixed the æra of the firſt Abbey in the 6th century, and aſcribed to Sebert the honor of conducting the work, and of compleating that part of it at leaſt that now forms the eaſt angle, which probably was all that was included in the original plan.

After the death of that pious prince, his ſons, relapſing into paganiſm, totally deſerted the church which their father had been ſo zealous to erect and endow; nor was it long before the Danes deſtroyed what the Saxons had thus contemptuouſly neglected.

From this period to the reign of Edward the Confeſſor, the firſt Abbey remained a monument of the ſacrilegious fury of the times; but, by the prevailing influence of chriſtianity in that reign, the ruins of the antient building were cleared away, and a moſt magnificent ſtructure for that age erected in their place. In its form it bore the figure of a croſs, which afterwards became a pattern for cathedral-building throughout the kingdom. That politic prince, to ingratiate himſelf with his clergy, not only confirmed all former endowments, but granted a new charter, in which he recited the account of St. Peter's conſecration, the ravages of the Danes, and

and the motives which prompted him to reſtore the ſacred edifice to its former ſplendor, and endow it with more ample powers and privileges. This charter concluded with ſolemn imprecations againſt all who ſhould, in time to come, dare to deface or demoliſh any part of the building, or to infringe the rights of its prieſthood.

Henry III. not only pulled down and enlarged the plan of this antient Abbey, but added a Chapel, which he dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin; but it was not till the reign of Henry VII. that the ſtately and magnificent Chapel now known by his name was planned and executed. Of this Chapel the firſt ſtone was laid on the 24th of January 1502, and, when compleated, was dedicated, like the former Chapel, to the Bleſſed Virgin. Henry, deſigned this as a burying-place for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, expreſsly enjoined by his will that none but thoſe of the blood-royal ſhould be inhumed therein.

From the death of Henry VII. till the reign of William and Mary, no care was taken to repair or preſerve the antient Church. By the robberies made upon it by Henry the VIIIth, and the ravages it ſuſtained during the unhappy civil commotions, its antient beauty was in a great meaſure deſtroyed; nor did their Majeſties go about to reſtore it till it became an object of parliamentary attention, and till a conſiderable ſum was voted for that purpoſe only. This vote being paſſed, Sir Chriſtopher Wren was employed to decorate and give it a thorough repair, which that able Architect ſo ſkilfully and faithfully executed, that the building is thought at this day, to want none of its original ſtrength, and to have even acquired additional majeſty by two new towers; and by a new Choir, which is a late improvement, it is made more commodious for the celebration of divine worſhip, (which is performed every day at Ten in the morning and a quarter after Three in the afternoon) and for ſolemnizing thoſe more ſplendid ceremonies, to which it is appropriated at the coronation of our Sovereigns. This choir is the work

of the late Mr. Keene, ſurveyor to the Abbey, and does him great credit. It is executed in the antient Gothic ſtile, which the architect has ſo far improved as to mix ſimplicity with ornament; and theſe he has ſo happily blended as to produce the moſt pleaſing effect. It has this advantage beſides, that it can, upon ſolemn occaſions, be removed to make room for more extenſive fabrications, and may be replaced without injury or much expence. The coronation chair is a curioſity which for antiquity has no equal.

We have already obſerved, that the form of the Abbey is that of a croſs, in which you are to conſider Henry VIIth's chapel as no part. The ſouth ſide anſwered exactly to the north in the original plan, by attending to which, you will be able to form a true judgment of the whole. The cloiſters on the ſouth ſide were added for the conveniency of the monks, and the contiguous buildings are of a ſtill later date.

What will principally engage your attention in viewing the outſide of this building (the new towers excepted) is the magnificent portico leading into the north croſs, which by ſome has been ſtiled the *Beautiful* or *Solomon's Gate*. This portico is of the Gothic order, and is extremely beautiful; and over it is a moſt magnificent window of modern deſign, but admirably executed. On the ſouth ſide may be ſeen a window ſet up in 1705, which is likewiſe very maſterly. Beſides theſe there is nothing in the outward appearance to dwell upon.

To take an advantageous view of the inſide, you muſt go in at the weſt door, between the towers; and the moment you enter, the whole body of the church opens itſelf at once to your eye, which cannot but fill the mind of every beholder with the awful ſolemnity of the place, cauſed by the loftineſs of the roof, and the happy diſpoſition of the lights, and of that noble range of pillars by which the whole building is ſupported. Theſe pillars terminate towards the eaſt by a ſweep, thereby encloſing the chapel

chapel of Edward the Confeſſor in a kind of ſemi-circle, and excluding all the reſt. On the arches of the pillars are galleries of double columns, 15 feet wide, covering the ſide-iſles, and lighted by a middle range of windows; over which there is an upper range of larger windows; by theſe and the under range, with the four capital windows, the whole fabric is ſo admirably lighted, that the ſpectator is never incommoded by darkneſs, nor dazzled with glare.

The next thing obſervable is the fine paintings, in the great weſt window, of Abraham, Iſaac, and Jacob; Moſes and Aaron, and the 12 Patriarchs; the arms of K. Sebert, K. Edward the Confeſſor, Q. Elizabeth, K. George, and Dean Wilcocks, Biſhop of Rocheſter. This window was ſet up in the year 1733, and is very curious; to the left of which, in a leſſer window, is a painting of one of our kings (ſuppoſed of Richard II.) but the colours being of a water blue, no particular face can be diſtinguiſhed. In the window on the other ſide the great window, you will ſee a lively repreſentation of Edward the Confeſſor in his robes, and under his feet his arms painted. Thoſe at the eaſt end are ſuppoſed to be the Kings Henry VII. and VIII. in the center. On the right, Henry the VIIth's wife and mother; and on the left, Abbot Iſlip and Cardinal Moreton.

Having now pointed out what is accounted moſt worthy of obſervation in the conſtruction of this antient Abbey, both without and within it, we ſhall next ſay a word or two of

HENRY VIIth's chapel.

This *Wonder of the World*, as it may well be ſtiled, is adorned without with 16 Gothic towers, beautifully ornamented with admirable ingenuity, and jutting from the building in different angles. It is ſituated to the eaſt of the Abbey, to which it is ſo neatly joined, that at a ſuperficial view it appears to be one and the

ſame building. It is enlightened by a double range of windows that throw the light into ſuch a happy diſpoſition, as at once to pleaſe the eye and inſpire reverence.

The aſcent to the inſide of this chapel, is from the eaſt end of the Abbey by ſteps of black marble under a ſtately portico, which leads to the gates opening to the body or nave of the chapel, before you enter which, you may obſerve a door on each hand, opening into the ſide-iſles; for it is compoſed of a nave and ſide-iſles, every way anſwering the plan of a cathedral. The gates by which you enter the nave are well worth your obſervation: they are of braſs, moſt curiouſly wrought in the manner of frame-work, having in every other open pannel a roſe and portcullis alternately. Being entered, your eye will naturally be directed to the lofty cieling, which is wrought with ſuch aſtoniſhing variety of figures as no deſcription can reach; the ſtalls are of brown wainſcot, with Gothic canopies, moſt beautifully carved, as are the ſeats with ſtrange devices; more particularly the carving under the ſeats, which nothing on wood is now equal to. The pavement is of black and white marble, done at the charge of Dr. Killigrew, once prebendary of this Abbey, as appears by two inſcriptions, one on a plate of braſs infixed in the riſe towards the founder's tomb; the other cut in the pavement. The eaſt view from the entrance preſents you with the braſs chapel and tomb of the founder; and round it, where the eaſt end forms a ſemicircle, are the chapels of the Dukes of Buckingham and Richmond; and in the open ſpaces and windows are the tombs of Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, and the effigy of the Counteſs of Richmond. The ſide-iſles open to the nave at the eaſt end, on each ſide the founder's tomb; and at the eaſt end of the ſouth iſle is the royal vault; and of the other, the monuments of the murdered princes, (for whoſe hiſtory the reader is referred to the Deſcription

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of the Tower, lately reprinted for T. CARNAN in St. Paul's Church Yard.) The walls, as well of the nave as of the ſouth iſles, are wrought into the moſt curious imagery imaginable, and contain 120 large ſtatues of patriarchs, ſaints, martyrs, and confeſſors, placed in niches, under which are angels ſupporting imperial crowns, beſides innumerable ſmall ones, all of them eſteemed ſo curious, that the beſt maſters have travelled from abroad to copy them. The windows, which are 13 on each ſide above, and as many below, in the north and ſouth iſles, beſides the ſpacious eaſt window, jut out into the Gothic towers, and were formerly of painted or diapered glaſs, having in every pane a white roſe, the badge of Lancaſter, or an H, the initial letter of the founder's name, and portculliſſes, the badge of the Beauforts crowned, of which a few only are now remaining. The roof is flattiſh, and is ſupported on arches between the nave and ſide-iſles, which turn upon twelve ſtately Gothic pillars curiouſly adorned with figures, fruitage, and foliage. The length of this chapel within, is 99 feet, the breadth 66, and the height 54.

And here we cannot omit taking notice of a moſt beautiful window that was deſigned for this chapel. It was made by order of the magiſtrates of Dort, in Holland, and deſigned by them as a preſent to Henry VIIth. but that monarch dying before it was finiſhed, it was ſet up in Waltham Abbey, where it remained till the diſſolution of that monaſtery, when it was removed to New-Hall, in Eſſex, then in poſſeſſion of General Monk, and by him preſerved during the civil wars. Some years ago John Olmius, Eſq. the then poſſeſſor of New-Hall, ſold it to Mr. Conyers of Copt-Hall, who reſold it to the inhabitants of St. Margaret's pariſh in 1758, for 400 guineas; and it now adorns St. Margaret's church. Thus has it arrived near to the place for which it was originally intended; but is never likely to reach it. The grand ſubject is that of our Savi-

our's crucifixion: but there are many ſubordinate figures; thoſe at the bottom of the two ſide-pannels repreſent Henry VII. and his Queen, and were taken from orignal pictures ſent to Dort for that purpoſe. Over the King is the figure of St. George, and above that a white roſe within a red one. Over the figure of the Queen ſtands that of St. Catherine, of Alexandria, and in a pannel over her head appears a pomegranate. Vert, in a field of Or, the arms of the kingdom of Grenada.

Of the TOMBS and other MONUMENTS in the ſeveral CHAPELS.

The names of the ſeveral chapels, beginning from the ſouth croſs, and ſo paſſing round to the north-croſs, are, in order, as follows: 1. St. Benedict; 2. St. Edmund; 3. St. Nicholas; 4. Henry VII. 5. St. Paul; 6. St. John the Baptiſt; 7. Iſlip's chapel; 8. St John the Evangeliſt; 9. St. Michael; and 10. St. Andrew; the three laſt, however, are now laid together. Beſides the above, the chapel of Edward the Confeſſor ſtands as it were in the center; and, as has been ſaid, is incloſed in the body of the church.

Of the Chapel of St. BENEDICT.

In the chapel of St. Benedict you are ſhewn an antient tomb of free-ſtone, railed with iron on the ſide next the area, having formerly a canopy of wood, now quite demoliſhed and broken away; on which lies the effigy of Archbiſhop Langham, who was firſt a Monk, afterwads a Prior, then an Abbot of Weſtminſter, and laſtly Archbiſhop of Canterbury. There is a Latin epitaph round his tomb, ſetting forth, "that he was Monk, Prior, and Abbot of this Abbey; afterwards elected Biſhop of London; but Ely being then alſo vacant, he made choice of that ſee; that he was Primate and Chancellor of England; Prieſt-cardinal, afterwards Biſhop-cardinal of Preneſte;

neſte; and Nuncio from the Pope; and that he died on the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalen, in the year 1376, on whoſe ſoul God have mercy, and grant him the joys of heaven for the merits of Chriſt." Next is a ſtately and curious monument of black-and-white marble, on which are two images in a cumbent poſture, repreſenting an antient nobleman in his robes with his lady. This monument was erected in memory of Lyonel Cranfield, Earl of Middleſex, by his relict Lady Anne. The Latin inſcription on this monument is to this effect:

"Sacred to the memory of Lyonel Lord Cranfield, Earl of Middleſex, who by that diſcerning prince K. James I, being called to court, was for his excellent parts bountifully rewarded both with honors and fortune; being made Maſter of the Requeſts, and of the Wardrobe, Preſident of the Court of Wards, and Privy Counſellor. The new and illuſtrious, as well as difficult province of Lord Treaſurer of England, he filled: which ſervices, how indefatigably he underwent, his titles of Knight, Baron Cranfield, and laſtly Earl of Middleſex, with various other honors, abundantly teſtify. From hence Envy riſing, her utmoſt efforts were exerted to raiſe ſtorms againſt him, whilſt he, boldly ſtanding on his guard, encouraged by the conſciouſneſs of his innocence, was grievouſly toſſed about; but happily eſcaping ſhipwreck, in a compoſed winter of life, caſt anchor, and finiſhed his courſe in a retired leiſure. Here lying concealed, being wearied out firſt, and waſted afterwards, this pilot was rouſed up to undertake a ſafer voyage, and made the port of heaven. He died the 6th of Auguſt, 1645, aged about 70. He was twice married; by his firſt wife he had three daughters, Elizabeth, Counteſs of Mulgrave; Martha, Counteſs of Monmouth; and Mary, who died unmarried. By the ſecond, who ſurvived him, he had three ſons and two daughters, James, heir to the honor of Earl Middleſex; Lyonel and Edward; Frances,

Frances, Lady Buckhurſt; and Suſannah, who died an infant."

Near Biſhop Langham's tomb, is another about 18 inches from the ground, on which is engraven on a braſs plate, the figure of an old man in a doctor's habit, deſigned for Dr. William Bill, Dean of Weſtminſter, Maſter of Eton College, head of Trinity in Cambridge, and Chief Almoner to Q. Elizabeth, as appears by his inſcription. He died July 5, 1561. On a braſs-plate are ſome Latin verſes, ſetting forth, "that he was a good and learned man, and a friend to thoſe that were ſo; that he was juſt and charitable; and that the poor, as well as the three colleges over which he preſided, ſuſtained an irreparable loſs by his death."

On the eaſt, on the very ſpot where ſtood the altar of St Benedict, is now a fine monument of various kinds of marble, to the memory of Lady Frances, Counteſs of Hertford who is here repreſented in her robes in a cumbent poſture, with her head reſting on an embroidered cuſhion, and her feet on a lion's back. The ſculpture of this monument is extremely curious, and well worth attention. It ſeems to repreſent a ſtately temple, where the enſigns and devices of the noble families of Somerſet and Effingham appear to be the chief ornaments. The Latin inſcriptions ſet forth, "that ſhe was wife to the noble Earl of Hertford, ſon to the renowned Prince Edward, Duke of Somerſet, Earl of Hertford, Viſcount Beauchamp, and Baron Seymour: that ſhe was daughter to the noble Lord William, Baron Howard, of Effingham, Knight of the Garter, High Admiral to Q. Mary, and Lord Chamberlain and Privy Seal to Q. Elizabeth, &c. That, for her many graces both of mind and body, ſhe was highly favoured by her gracious ſovereign, and dearly loved by her noble lord; who in teſtimony of his inviolable affection, conſecrated to her memory this monument.

ment. She died in the 44th year of her age, May 14, 1598."

On the ſouth ſide of this chapel is a monument affixed to the wall, to the memory of Dr. Gabriel Goodman, who is here repreſented kneeling in his proper habit. The Latin inſcription intimates, "that he was the fifth Dean of this church, over which he preſided for 40 years with much applauſe; that he founded an hoſpital, and inſtituted a ſchool at Ruthvin, in Denbighſhire, where he was born; that he was a man of regular and devout life; and that he died in 1601, aged 73."

On the ſame ſide, and under the adjoining arch, is a neat table monument of white marble, to the memory of George Sprat, ſecond ſon of Dr. Thomas Sprat, Biſhop of Rocheſter, and Dean of Weſtminſter, by his wife Helena, deſcended from the antient and honorable family of the Wolſeys, in Staffordſhire, who lies interred in the chapel of St. Nicholas. He died an infant of a year old, in 1683.

Beſides thoſe above recited, there lies interred in this chapel, Catherine, daughter to Dr. Dolben, Biſhop of Rocheſter, Dean of Weſtminſter, and afterwards Archbiſhop of York; a Counteſs of Kildare in Ireland; and Dr. John Spotſwood, Lord Arch-Biſhop of St. Andrew's, Primate and Lord Chancellor of Scotland, who died in 1640.

Between this chapel and the next, you will obſerve, affixed in the wall, a monument of Moſaic work, the ſides in plain pannels, but the top of the table wrought in figures, ſaid to be done with the ſame kind of ſtones as the floor before the altar, and erected for the children of Henry III. and Edward I. Over this tomb is ſomething which ſeems to have been a piece of church-perſpective, but now almoſt defaced. This certainly was once a rich and coſtly monument: for in the records of the Tower, there is the King's order for erecting ſuch a one in this place, and for allowing Maſter Simon de Wells

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five marks and a half, to defray his expences in bringing from the city a certain braſs image to ſet upon the tomb of his daughter Catherine, and for paying to Simon de Gloceſter, the king's goldſmith, 70 marks for a ſilver image for the like purpoſe.

Of the chapel of St. EDMUND.

Next in order you will be ſhewn the chapel of St. Edmund, at the entrance of which, on your left hand, is a monument ſacred to the memory of John of Eltham, ſecond ſon of K. Edward II. and ſo called from Eltham in Kent, the place of his nativity, where our Engliſh kings had once a palace. His ſtatue is of white alabaſter, the head encircled in a coronet of greater and leſſer leaves remarkable for its being the firſt of the kind; his habit is that of an armed knight. He died in Scotland, at the age of nineteen, unmarried, though three different matches had been propoſed to him; the laſt of which, to Mary, daughter of Ferdinand, King of Spain, he accepted; but lived not to conſummate it. His funeral was ſo magnificent and coſtly, that the prior and convent demanded 100*l.* (a vaſt ſum then) for horſe and armour preſent there on the day of his burial. This monument is by ſome authors ſaid to belong to H. Holland, Duke of Exeter, who periſhed at ſea in the reign of Edward IV.

At the foot of this is lately erected a handſome monument of white marble, with the following inſcription.

"In this chapel lies interred all that was mortal of the moſt illuſtrious and moſt benevolent John Paul Howard, Earl of Stafford, who in 1738 married Elizabeth daughter of A. Ewens, of the county of Somerſet, Eſquire, by Elizabeth his wife, eldeſt daughter of John St. Albin, of Alſoxton, in the ſame county, Eſquire.

"His heart was as truly great and noble as his high deſcent. Faithful to his God. A lover of his country. A relation to relations. A deteſter of detraction.

traction. A friend to mankind. Naturally generous and compaſſionate: His liberality and his charity to the poor were without bounds.

We therefore piouſly hope, that, at the laſt day, his body will be received in glory into the everlaſting tabernacles.

Being ſnatched away ſuddenly by death, which he had long meditated and expected with conſtancy, he went to a better life the 1ſt of April, 1762; having lived 61 years, 9 months, and 6 days.

The Counteſs Dowager, in teſtimony of her great affection and reſpect to her Lord's memory, has cauſed this monument to be placed here."

The figures round the inſcription are the antient badges of honor belonging to the Stafford family, who deſcend by ten different marriages from the royal blood of England and France.

Next to this is a ſmall table monument, on which lie the figures of William of Windſor, ſixth ſon of Edward III. who died in his infancy; and of Blanch of the Tower, ſiſter to William, who likewiſe died young, having obtained their ſirnames from the places of their nativity. What is remarkable, they are dreſſed in the habits of their time, the boy in a ſhort doublet, of the indecency whereof Chaucer's parſon complains; the girl in a horned head-dreſs, which Stowe ſays was frightful.

Between the monuments of Lady Frances, Ducheſs of Suffolk, and John of Eltham Earl of Cornwall, againſt the eaſt wall, is a monument erected to the memory of Nicholas Monck, Provoſt of Eton, Biſhop of Hereford, and brother to George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, &c. He died December 11th, 1661, aged 50. His grandſon, Chriſtopher Rawlinſon, Eſq. of Cark, in Lancaſhire, cauſed this to be erected in 1723.

On another tomb, raiſed from the floor, lies the effigy of Lady Frances, Ducheſs of Suffolk, in her proper robes. She was daughter of the famous

Charles

Charles Brandon, (of whoſe gallant actions ſee a more particular account in the hiſtory of the Tower, already mentioned) by Mary, the French Queen, daughter to Henry VII. and became herſelf Ducheſs of Suffolk, by marrying Henry Grey, then Marquis of Dorſet, but upon her father's deceaſe created Duke of Suffolk, and afterwards beheaded for being concerned in Wyat's attempt for dethroning the bloody Queen Mary.

The next that preſents is a ſtately monument of white marble, repreſenting a youth in Grecian armour, ſitting on a Greek altar, and erected as the Latin inſcription ſets forth, to the memory of Francis Hollis, by John Earl of Clare, his afflicted father. This brave youth, after returning home from making a campaign in Flanders, died Auguſt 12th, 1622, aged 18. His epitaph is thus written:

What ſo thou haſt of nature or of arts,
Youth, beauty, ſtrength, or what excelling parts
Of mind and body, letters, arms, and worth,
His eighteen years, beyond his years, brought forth;
Then ſtand and read thyſelf within this glaſs,
How ſoon theſe periſh, and thyſelf may paſs;
Man's life is meaſur'd by the work, not days,
No aged ſloth, but active youth hath praiſe.

On an altar in the ſame ſtyle, but differently ornamented, ſits, in a ſleeping poſture, the figure of Lady Elizabeth Ruſſel, daughter of Lord Ruſſel, in white alabaſter. Your guides will tell you that ſhe died with a prick of her finger, which is apt to raiſe pity in the minds of the ſpectators; but this ſtory has no other foundation, than the miſapprehenſion of the ſtatuary's deſign; for having repreſented her as aſleep, and pointing with her finger to a Death's-head under her right foot, it has been ſuppoſed that her finger bled, and that the bleeding had cloſed her eyes in death; whereas the deſign of the artiſt ſeems rather to allude to the compoſed ſituation of her mind at the approach of death, which ſhe conſidered only

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as a profound ſleep, from which ſhe was again to awake in a joyful reſurrection; of which the motto under her feet is a clear illuſtration; *dormit, non mortua eſt*; "ſhe is not dead, but ſleepeth." The Latin inſcription on the ſcroll beneath, only tells that her afflicted ſiſter Ann, erected this monument to her memory. The device is an eagle, the emblem of eternity, ſtanding on a florilege of roſes, &c.

Within the rails which encloſe this laſt monument is a moſt magnificent one of various-coloured marble and alabaſter, painted and gilt, erected to the memory of John Lord Ruſſel, (ſon and heir to Francis Earl of Bedford,) and his ſon Francis, by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Cook, Knt. and widow of Sir Thomas Hoby, Knt. He is repreſented in a cumbent poſture, habited in his coronation robes, with his infant ſon at his feet. His lady was eſteemed the Sapho of her age, being well verſed in the learned languages, and an excellent poet; five of the epitaphs on this tomb are of her compoſition, of which three are in Latin, one in Greek, and the other in Engliſh, which is here tranſcribed as a ſpecimen, the reſt being to the ſame import:

Right noble twice, by virtue and by birth,
Of heaven lov'd, and honour'd on the earth;
His country's hope, his kindred's chief delight,
My huſband dear, more than this world's light,
Death hath me reft. But I from death will take
His memory, to whom this tomb I make.
John was his name (ah, was!) wretch, muſt I ſay;
Lord Ruſſel once, now my tear-thirſty clay.

Affixed to the wall near this monument are two others, one to the memory of Lady Jane Seymour, daughter to Edward Duke of Somerſet, who died March the 19th, 1560, aged 19.

The other to the right honorable the Lady Katharine Knollys, chief lady of the bed-chamber, to Q. Eliz. and wife to Sir Francis Knollys, Knt. treaſurer of her highneſs's houſhold. She died January the 15th,

15th, 1568. This Lady Knollys and Lord Hunſdon, her brother, were the only children of William Carey, Eſq. by Lady Mary his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Thomas Bulleyne, Earl of Wiltſhire and Ormond, and ſiſter to Ann Bulleyne, Queen of England, wife to Henry VIII. father and mother to Queen Elizabeth. What is farther remarkable, Lady Knollys's only daughter was mother to the favourite Earl of Eſſex.

Under the window that fronts you when you enter, is a very antient monument, repreſenting a Gothic chapel, and in it the figure of a knight in armour, in a cumbent poſture, with his feet reſting on a lion's back. This was erected for Sir Bernard Brocas, of Baurepaire in the county of Hants, (Guthrie calls him Brokehouſe) chamberlain to Ann, queen to Richard II. But this princeſs dying, and Richard falling under the diſpleaſure of his people, who depoſed him, Sir Bernard ſtill adhered to his royal maſter in his misfortunes, which coſt him his life. He was publicly beheaded on Tower Hill, January 1399, and here buried.

Next adjoining to the weſt ſide of this is the monument of Sir Richard Peckſall, Knt. maſter of the buck-hounds to Q. Elizabeth; firſt married to Alianer, the daughter of William Powlet, Marquis of Winchester, by whom he had four daughters; and afterwards to Alianer, daughter to John Cotgrave, who erected this monument to his memory, as appears by the inſcription. On the baſis of the pillars are Latin verſes thus tranſlated:

Death can't diſjoin whom Chriſt hath join'd in love.
Life leads to death, and death to life above.
In heaven's a happier place, frail things deſpiſe,
Live well to gain in future life the prize.

Near this is an antient monument of grey marble, on which, in plated braſs, is the figure of a knight in armour; his head reclined upon his helmet, and one of his feet placed upon a leopard, the other on

an

an eagle. By the Latin inſcription this knight was Humpbrey Bouchier, ſon and heir to John Bouchier, Lord Berners; who, eſpouſing the cauſe of Edward IV. againſt the Earl of Warwick, was ſlain in the battle of Barnet Field, on Eaſter day, 1471, though the king was victorious.

On the right hand as you enter this chapel is the antient monument of William de Valence, lying in a cumbent poſture on a cheſt of wainſcot placed upon a tomb of grey marble; the figure is wood, covered originally with copper gilt, as was the cheſt in which it lies, but the greateſt part has been filched away; and of 30 ſmall images that were placed in little braſs niches round it, ſcarce one remains entire. In 1296 he was ſlain at Bayone treacherouſly. His body was afterwards brought to England, and honorably buried in this chapel, and an indulgence of 100 days granted to all devout people who ſhould offer up prayers for his ſoul.

Near to Valence, is a moſt magnificent monument, partly encloſed, to the memory of Edward Talbot, eighth Earl of Shrewſbury, and his Lady Jane, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs of Cuthbert Baron Ogle, whoſe effigies in their robes lie on a black marble table, ſupported by a pedeſtal of alabaſter. This mouument is finely ornamented, and the carving on the various-coloured marble is exquiſite. The inſcription contains nothing more than his titles and character, which is indeed very high: He was honorable without pride: potent without oſtentation: religious without ſuperſtition: liberal both in mind and bounty: warded ever againſt fortune, his whole life was a path of juſtice; and his innocence, eſcaping envy, continued through the whole courſe of his life. He died February 8th, 1617, in the 57th year of his age.

On the floor of this chapel is a tomb two feet high, on which is a lady in a widow's dreſs with a barb and veil, cut in braſs, round which is an inſcription

ſcription in old French, importing that Alianer de Bohun, daughter and heireſs of Sir Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hertford, Eſſex, and Northampton, and wife to the mighty and noble Prince of Woodſtock, Duke of Glouceſter, Earl of Eſſex and Buckingham, ſon to Henry III. lies interred here.—This lady, who was the greateſt heireſs in England, was deprived of her huſband by the cruelty of his nephew, Richard II. who, jealous of his popularity, moſt treacherouſly betrayed him by a ſhow of friendſhip; for coming to viſit him at Plaſhy, a pleaſant ſeat of his in Eſſex, and ſtaying ſupper, in duty he thought to attend his majeſty to town; but at Stratford was ſuddenly ſurrounded by an ambuſh of armed men, who privately hurried him on board a ſhip, and carried him to Calais, where, by the king's order, he was ſtifled between feather-beds. After this melancholy accident his lady ſpent the reſt of her days in the nunnery at Barking, and died October 3, 1399; from whence her remains were brought, and here interred. The duke her huſband was murdered in 1397.

Mary, Counteſs of Stafford, wife to the unfortunate Viſcount Stafford, beheaded in the reign of King Charles II. on Tower Hill, has alſo a table monument of white marble near the above. She was lineally deſcended from the noble perſonages juſt mentioned, and from the Barons and Earls of Stafford, and was daughter and heireſs to the noble houſe of Buckingham. Lord Stafford was beheaded December 29, 1680; the Counteſs died in January, 1693.

Againſt the wall above the Duke of Suffolk's monument, is one erected to the memory of Mary Counteſs of Stafford, and of Henry Earl of Stafford her ſon, who died abroad in 1719, and was buried in this chapel.

In this chapel are likewiſe interred ſome other perſons of leſs note than thoſe already deſcribed; particu-

particularly Henry Ferne, D. D. Biſhop of Cheſter, which he lived to enjoy but five weeks, dying March 16, 1662.

There is alſo an Archbiſhop buried here, as appears by a very antique figure in a maſs habit, engraven on a braſs plate, and placed on a flat ſtone in the pavement, over the remains of Robert de Walby; who, as appears by the inſcription, was firſt an Auguſtine Monk, and attended Edward the Black Prince into France, where, being young, he proſecuted his ſtudies, and made a ſurprizing progreſs in natural and moral philoſophy, phyſic, the languages, and in the canon law; and, being likewiſe an eloquent preacher and ſound divine, was made Divinity Profeſſor in the univerſity of Thouloufe; where he continued till called by Richard II. to the biſhopric of Man; from whence he was removed to the archbiſhopric of Dublin; but not liking that country, upon the firſt vacancy he was recalled, and advanced to the ſee of Chicheſter; and afterwards to the Archbiſhopric of York. Such is the hiſtory of this great man, who died May 29, 1397, as gathered from an inſcription formerly very legible, but now almoſt obliterated.

There is another grave-ſtone on the weſt ſide of this chapel, of black marble, ſacred to the memory of Edward Lord Herbert, Baron of Cherbury in England, and of Caſtle-Ireland, in Ireland, who died December 9, 1678, aged 46.

Of the chapel of St. NICHOLAS.

The third, in order, is the chapel of St. Nicholas, near the entrance whereof, on your left hand, you will ſee a monument of black marble, finely poliſhed, and adorned with cherubims. The figures are in alabaſter, as is likewiſe the ſcroll, on which a long inſcription in Engliſh is fairly written, ſetting forth the deſcent and marriage of Lady Jane Clifford, youngeſt daughter to the Duke of Somerſet, and

wife

wife to Charles Lord Clifford and Dungarvan; who died November 23, 1679.

Adjoining to the door, on the ſame ſide, is a monument of alabaſter, erected for Lady Cecil, a lady of the bed-chamber to Q. Elizabeth, and daughter of Lord Cobham; who having married Sir Robert Cecil, ſon to William Lord Burleigh, Treaſurer of England, died in childbed, two years after, *viz.* in 1591. The Latin inſcription is a dialogue between herſelf and huſband, expreſſing their mutual affection.

But what will chiefly excite your admiration, is a moſt magnificent temple of various coloured marble, erected to the memory of Ann Ducheſs of Somerſet, wife to Edward Duke of Somerſet, brother to K. Henry VIIIth's third wife, Queen Jane Seymour, and uncle to Edward VI. and ſome time regent during his minority; but afterwards diſgraced, accuſed of treaſonable and felonious practices againſt the King and Council, tried by his Peers, acquitted of treaſon, but condemned of felony in levying armed men contrary to law: for which crime he was ſentenced to be hanged; but, in reſpect to his quality, was beheaded on Tower-Hill, January 22, 1551. The inſcription on this tomb is in Latin and Engliſh, and contains a pompous detail of the noble lineage of this great lady, (who was daughter to Sir Edward Stanhope, by Elizabeth, daughter of Foulke Bourchier, Lord Fitz-Waren) her alliances, and iſſue; and has nothing otherwiſe remarkable in it. She died April 16, 1587, at Hamworth, aged 90.

Next to this is a ſtately monument to the memory of Lady Elizabeth Fane, daughter to Robert Baron Spencer, of Wormleighton, and wife to Sir George Fane, of Buſton in Kent; remarkable, ſays her inſcription, for her antient deſcent, but more for her own virtues. She died in 1618, aged 28.

Beneath

Beneath this, and affixed to the wall, is an antient monument of grey marble, finely wrought, placed over Nicholas Baron Carew, and the Lady Margaret, his wife, daughter of John Lord Dinham, and I believe mother to Sir Nicholas Carew, beheaded in Henry the VIIIth's time for holding a correſpondence with Cardinal de la Pole, and ſpiriting up a rebellion on account of religion; as were many others in that arbitrary reign. He died December 6, 1470: ſhe December 13, the ſame year.

On a grave-ſtone beneath this tomb, engraven on braſs, is the portrait of Sir Humphrey Stanly, knighted by Henry VII. for his gallant behaviour under his couſin, Lord Stanley, at the battle of Boſworth-field. He died March 12, 1505.

Next to this is one of the moſt coſtly and magnificent monuments in the whole Abbey, erected by the great Lord Burleigh to the memory of Mildred his wife and their daughter Lady Ann, Counteſs of Oxford. It is the repreſentation of a ſtately temple, the materials whereof are of porphyry, and other kinds of marble, gilt with gold. It is divided into two compartments, one elevated over the other. In the lower compartment, in a cumbent poſture, lies Lady Burleigh, with her daughter, Lady Ann; and at her head and feet are her children and grandchildren, kneeling. In the upper compartment, is the figure of a venerable old man, in the robes and enſigns of the garter, kneeling very devoutly, as if at fervent prayer; ſuppoſed to be deſigned for Lord Burleigh. On this tomb is a long Latin inſcription explaining the figures, and ſetting forth their reſpective virtues and accompliſhments, particularly thoſe of Lady Burleigh, who, ſays the inſcription, was well verſed in the ſacred writers, and thoſe chiefly of the Greeks, as Baſil the Great, Chryſoſtome, Gregory Narianzen, &c. She gave a ſcholarſhip to St. John's College in Oxford, legacies to the poor of Rumford, where ſhe was born,

and to thoſe of Cheſhunt, where ſhe lived; and left money at both places to be diſtributed every other year to poor tradeſmen. She died, after being 40 years married, April 4, 1589, aged 63. Her daughter Ann married, at fifteen, Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford, and died June 5, 1588, 17 years after, leaving three daughters.

Next to this is a monument erected to the memory of William de Dudley, alias Sutton, ſon of John Lord Dudley. He was Archdeadon of Middleſex, Dean of Windſor, and in 1476 Lord Biſhop of Durham. He died in 1483.

Another very ſtately monument to the memory of Lady Winifred, married firſt to Sir Richard Sackville, Knt. and afterwards to John Paulett, Marquiſs of Wincheſter. On the baſe, before this monument, are the figures of a knight armed and kneeling; facing him is a lady in deep mourning, kneeling alſo, behind whoſe back, on a baptiſmal font, lies an infant in a cumbent poſture, its head ſupported by a pillow, alluding perhaps to her firſt marriage and iſſue, being repreſented on the tomb in her robes of ſtate, and beneath her head an embroidered cuſhion. The Latin epitaph imports, that ſhe was deſcended of illuſtrious parents, and married, firſt, a gentleman of an antient houſe, whoſe anceſtors were renowned before the conqueror's time; that her ſecond huſband was of noble blood; and that being ſevered from both by death, her ſoul would rejoice in Chriſt for ever.

On the weſt ſide of this chapel is an antient monument of free-ſtone, which has nothing very curious but its appearance of antiquity to recommend it. It was erected to the memory of Lady Roſs, daughter to Edward Earl of Rutland.

Next to this is a very elegant monument, lately erected to the memory of the late Ducheſs of Northumberland, who is repreſented ſitting on a Sopha in the character of Liberality, diſpenſing her bounty to

a group

a group of indigent beings who ſurround her. Perhaps the Sculptor's art was never more put to trial, than in repreſenting her Grace in the full exerciſe of that moſt conſummate act of all human felicity, beſtowing charity with open hands. The deſire of giving to all about her, is finely expreſſed by the turn of the body, which, notwithſtanding the utmoſt ſkill of the artiſt, has taken from the gracefulneſs of the attitude. The figures on each ſide are ſuppoſed to be Faith and Hope; and thoſe above are two weeping Genii over her urn, mourning for her loſs. Her inſcription, after reciting her Grace's illuſtrious deſcent and titles, concludes with her character, who, "having lived long an ornament of courts, an honor to her country, a patern to the great, a protectreſs of the poor, ever diſtinguiſhed for the moſt tender affection for her family and friends. She died December 5, 1776, aged 60, univerſally beloved, revered, lamented. The Duke of Northumberland, inconſolable for the loſs of the beſt of wives, hath erected this monument to her beloved memory."

Againſt the wall, on your right hand as you enter, is a Gothic monument, with the effigy of a lady in robes, very antique. This lady, by the inſcription, appears to be Philippa, ſecond daughter and coheireſs to John Lord Mohun, of Dunſtar; firſt married to Edward Plantagenet, Duke of York, and afterwards to Sir Walter Fitz Walter, Knt. by neither of whom ſhe appears to have had iſſue. She died in 1433.

In this chapel are two beautiful pyramids; the largeſt erected to the memory of Nicholas Bagenall, a child of two months old, over-laid by his nurſe, March the 7th, 1688; the other to the memory of Anna Sophia Harley, a child of a year old, daughter to the Hon. Chriſtopher Harley, Ambaſſador from the French King; whoſe heart, as appears by the inſcription, he cauſed to be encloſed in a cup, and

placed upon the top of the pyramid. She died in 1605.

In the middle of the chapel is a fine raiſed monument of poliſhed marble, to the memory of Sir George Villars and his Lady, Mary Beaumont, created Counteſs of Buckingham in 1618. She died on April 19, 1632, aged 62, whoſe ſon, by the favour of King James I. was advanced to the dignity of Duke of Buckingham, and afterwards, in the third year of King Charles I. ſtabbed by Felton, becauſe he had by his meaſures brought upon himſelf the public hatred.

Near this tomb was buried a ſon of the Marquis of Hamilton, who died in 1638. The Marquis himſelf, after a life of ſtrange viciſſitudes, being engaged in the long and bloody civil war during the reign of Charles I. was at length, after the murder of his royal maſter, cut off by the Uſurper; and, together with the Lords Capel and Holland, fell a ſacrifice to the policy of thoſe unhappy times, when none were ſuffered to live who had courage to oppoſe the prevailing Faction.

Near the forementioned tomb is interred Elizabeth Counteſs of Derby, wife of William Stanly Earl of Derby, eldeſt daughter of Edward de Vere, Earl of Oxford; grand-daughter of Lord Burleigh, who died in 1626.

In this chapel lies interred Algernon Seymour, Duke of Somerſet, Earl of Hertford, Northumberland, and Egremont; Viſcount Beauchamp of Hacche; Baron Dercy of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland; Baron Lycy Poynings, Fitz-Payne, Bryan, Latimer, Beauchamp of Hacche; Baron Seymour of Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts; Baron Warkworth of Warkworth caſtle in the county of Northumberland; and Baron of Cockermouth, in the county of Cumberland; Lord of the Honors of Cockermouth and Petworth; General of horſe, Colonel of the royal regiment of Horſe-

Horſe-guards, Governor of the iſland of Guernſey and Tinmouth Caſtle, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Suſſex, &c. He died Feb. 7, 1750. His banners &c. hang over the monument of Lady Roſs.

Frances, relict of Algernon Duke of Somerſet, eldeſt daugter and coheireſs of the honorable Henry Thynne, Eſq. died July the 7th, 1754. Her banners hang over Elizabeth Ducheſs of Somerſet. George Lord Viſcount Beauchamp, who died of the ſmall-pox in France, September the 11th, 1744, who was their only ſon, is likewiſe here interred.

As you leave this chapel you tread upon the remains of that great and learned antiquary, Sir Henry Spelman, who dying in a very advanced age, was buried at the door of this chapel in 1641.

Of Henry VIIth's Chapel.

This chapel, as has been ſaid, was deſigned as a ſepulchre in which none but ſuch as were of the blood-royal ſhould ever be interred; accordingly the will of the founder has been ſo far obſerved, that all that have hitherto been admitted are of the higheſt quality, and can trace their deſcent from ſome or other of our antient kings.

What is chiefly to be admired here, as well for antiquity as fine workmanſhip, is the magnificent tomb of Henry VII. and Elizabeth his Queen, the laſt of the houſe of York who wore the Engliſh crown. This tomb ſtands in the body of the chapel, encloſed in a curious chauntry of caſt braſs, moſt admirably deſigned and executed: and ornamented with ſtatues, of which thoſe only of St. George, St. James, St. Bartholomew, and St. Edward, are now remaining. Within it are the effigies of the royal pair, in their robes of ſtate, lying cloſe to one another on a tomb of black marble, the head whereof is ſupported by a red dragon, the enſign of Cadwallader, the laſt king of the Britons, from whom King Henry VII. was fond of tracing his deſcent;

and the foot by an angel. There are likewiſe other devices alluding to his family and alliances; ſuch as Portculliſes ſignifying his relation to the Beauforts by his mother's ſide; Roſes twiſted and crowned in memory of the union of the two royal houſes of Lancaſter and York; and at each end a crown in a buſh, referring to the crown of Richard III. found in a hawthorn, near Boſworth-field, where that famous battle was fought for a diadem; which turning in favour of Henry, his impatience was ſo great to be crowned, that he cauſed the ceremony to be performed on the ſpot, with that very crown his competitor had loſt.

At the head of this chauntry lie the remains of Edward VI. grandſon to Henry VII. who died in the 16th year of his age, and 7th of his reign. There was formerly a ſtately monument erected to his memory by Queen Mary, his ſiſter and ſucceſſor; but having ſome curious ſculpture, repreſenting the paſſion and reſurrection of our Saviour, with two angels on the top kneeling, the whole was demoliſhed during the grand rebellion, by the Puritan party, as a relique of Romiſh ſuperſtition. The workmanſhip, Camden ſays, was elegantly finiſhed. (*See more of this prince in the Hiſtorical Deſcription of the Tower, publiſhed by* T. CARNAN.)

On one ſide of the tomb of Henry VIIth in a ſmall chapel, is a monument of caſt braſs, wherein are the effigies of Lewis Stewart, Duke of Richmond, and Frances his wife. They are repreſented as lying on a marble table, under a canopy of braſs curiouſly wrought, and ſupported by the figures of Faith, Hope, Charity, and Prudence. On the top is a fine figure of Fame taking her flight, and reſting only on her toe. This illuſtrious nobleman was ſon to Eſme Stuart, Duke of Lenox, and grandſon of James, nephew to King James I. to whom he was Firſt Gentleman of the Bed-chamber and Privy Counſellor, a Knight of the Garter, and Ambaſſador

to

to France in behalf of Scotland. He died February the 16th, 1623. His lady was daughter to Thomas Lord Howard, of Bindon, ſon to the Duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth, daughter to the Duke of Buckingham. She died October 8, 1639. You will likewiſe ſee here a pyramid of black and white marble ſupporting a ſmall urn, in which is contained the heart of Eſme Stuart, ſon to the Duke of Richmond and Lenox, by Lady Mary, daughter of the Duke of Buckingham. He died in France, Auguſt 14, 1661, aged 11 years, and was ſucceeded in all his titles by Charles Earl of Litchfield, his couſin-german, who died December the 12th, 1672, and is here interred. Of this noble family others were buried without monuments.

In this chapel are two coffins unburied, which, according to the plates upon them, contain the bodies of a Spaniſh Ambaſſador, and an Envoy from Savoy. The guides tell you they were arreſted for debt.

As you paſs on to the Eaſt, on the right hand corner, in a handſome wainſcot preſs, is the effigy of Catherine, relict of John Duke of Buckingham and Normandy, and natural daughter of King James II. by Catherine Counteſs of Dorcheſter. She is dreſſed in the robes ſhe wore at his late Majeſty's coronation. Alſo by her ſtands the effigy of her ſon the Marquis of Normandy, who died Feb. 1, 1714, aged three years and ſeven weeks.

Another wainſcot preſs is placed at the corner of the great Eaſt Window, in which is the effigy of Lady Mary Ducheſs of Richmond, relict of Charles Stuart, Duke of Richmond, who died in 1672: and a daughter of Walter Stuart, M. D. who died October 15, 1702, and is interred in the Richmond vault. She left her fortune to Walter Stuart, Lord Blantyre, in Scotland, one of the ſixteen Peers elected to repreſent the Scots Peerage in the Britiſh Parliament, who died June 23, 1713, aged 29. This figure

is dreſſed in the very robes her Grace wore at the coronation of Queen Anne.

The next is an elegant monument erected to the memory of John Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, where on an altar of the fineſt-grained marble, lies in a half-raiſed poſture his grace's effigy, in a Roman habit, with his Ducheſs Catherine, natural daughter of the Duke of York, afterwards King James II. ſtanding at his feet weeping. On each ſide are enrichments of military trophies, and over all an admirable figure of Time holding ſeveral buſtos in relievo, being the portraits of their graces children. In the reign of King Charles II. as the inſcription ſets forth, he was General of the Dutch troop of horſe, Governor of Kingſton Caſtle upon Hull, and Firſt Gentleman of the Bed-chamber; in that of King James II. Lord Chamberlain; and in that of Queen Anne, Lord Privy-Seal, and Preſident of the Council. He was in his youth an excellent poet, and in his more advanced years a fine writer. His love of poetry is conſpicuous by the eſteem and regard he had for the two great maſters of it that flouriſhed in his own times, Dryden and Pope; to the firſt of whom he extended his friendſhip even after death, by erecting a Monument to his memory; to the latter he did honour, by writing a poem in his praiſe. Over his Grace's effigy are inſcribed, in Latin ſentences, to the following import:

I liv'd doubtful, not diſſolute.
I die unreſolved, not unreſigned.
Ignorance and error are incident to human nature.
I truſt in an almighty and all-good God.
Thou King of Kings have mercy upon me!
And underneath it,
For my King often, for my Country ever.

His Grace died in the 75th year of his age, Feb. 24, 1720, leaving the publication of his works to the care of Mr. Pope.

On

On the north ſide of Henry the VIIth's chauntry, in a chapel anſwerable to the ſouth, is a very antique monument, decorated with ſeveral emblematical figures in braſs, gilt with gold, the principal whereof is Neptune in a penſive poſture, with his trident reverſed, and Mars with his head cruſhed.—Theſe ſupport the tomb on which lie the effigies of George Villars, Duke of Buckingham, the great favourite of King James I. and King Charles I. who fell a ſacrifice to national reſentment, and periſhed by the hands of an aſſaſſin, that had no other motive of action but the clamours of the people.

From the nave of this chapel you enter the north Eyle, where you will ſee fixed on the eaſt wall a beautiful altar, raiſed by King Charles II. to the memory of Edward V. and his brother, who by their treacherous Uncle, Richard III. were murdered in the Tower (of which an account is given in the hiſtory of that fortreſs, to which we refer). The inſcription, which is in Latin, gives a particular account of their ſad cataſtrophe, and is in Engliſh thus: *Here lie the reliques of Edward* V. *King of England, and Richard Duke of York; who, being confined in the Tower, and there ſtifled with pillows, were privately and meanly buried by order of their perfidious Uncle, Richard the Uſurper: Their bones, long enquired after and wiſhed for, after lying* 201 *years in the rubbiſh of the ſtairs,* (i. e. *thoſe lately leading to the chapel of the White Tower*), *were, on the 7th of July,* 1674, *by undoubted proofs, diſcovered; being buried deep in that place. Charles* II. *pitying their unhappy fate, ordered theſe unfortunate Princes to be laid amongſt the reliques of their predeceſſors, in the year* 1678, *and the* 20*th of his reign.*

It is remarkable, that Edward was born Nov. 4, 1470, in the ſanctuary belonging to this church, whither his mother took refuge during the conteſt between the houſes of York and Lancaſter; at eleven years of age, upon the death of his father, he was

proclaimed King, and on the 23d of June, 1483, about two years after, was murdered in the manner already related.

Richard, his brother, was born May 28, 1474, and married while a child to Ann Mowbray, heireſs of Norfolk.

In this Eyle is the lofty and magnificent monument of Queen Elizabeth, erected to her memory by King James I. her ſucceſſor. The inſcription ſpeaks her character, high deſcent, and the memorable acts of her glorious reign: "That ſhe was the Mother of her Country, and the Patroneſs of Religion and Learning; and ſhe was herſelf ſkilled in many languages, adorned with every excellence of mind and perſon, and endowed with princely virtues beyond her ſex; that in her reign religion was refined to its primitive purity; peace was eſtabliſhed; money reſtored to its juſt value; domeſtic inſurrections quelled; France delivered from inteſtine troubles; the Netherlands ſupported; the Spaniſh Armada defeated; Ireland, almoſt loſt by the ſecret contrivances of Spain, recovered; the revenues of both Uuiverſities improved by a law of proviſions; and, in ſhort, all England enriched: That ſhe was a moſt prudent governeſs, 45 years a virtuous and triumphant Queen; truly religious, and bleſt in all her great affairs: And that after a calm and reſigned death in the 70th year of her age, ſhe left her mortal part to be depoſited in this church, which ſhe eſtabliſhed upon a new footing, till by Chriſt's word ſhe is called to immortality." She died March 24, 1602.

The bloody Queen Mary, whoſe reign preceded that of Queen Elizabeth, was interred here likewiſe. Her name is ſtigmatized for her cruelty to Proteſtants.

In this Eyle you will ſee a lofty pyramid, of a ſtupendous height, ſupported by two griffins of braſs, gilt, on a pedeſtal of the moſt curious marble, erect-

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ed to the memory of Charles Montague, the firſt of this family that bore the title of Lord Halifax, ſon to George Montague of Horton. In the reign of William III. and George I. he was placed at the head of the Treaſury, where undertaking the reformation of the coin, which in thoſe days was moſt infamouſly clipped, to the great loſs of the public, he reſtored it to its proper value. For theſe and other public ſervices, he was firſt created Baron and then Earl of Hallifax, and died May 19, 1715.

There are likewiſe ſome monuments of leſs grandeur and magnificence in this Eyle, particularly one to the memory of George Saville, created by King Charles I. Baron of Eland, and Viſcount Hallifax, afterwards Earl, and laſtly Marquis of Hallifax. He was Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal for ſome time in the reigns of King Charles II. of King James II. and King William, and at the beginning of the reign of King James II. he was for a few months Lord Preſident of the Council. He died April 5, 1695.

At the Eaſt end of this Eyle is a vault, in which are depoſited the bodies of King James I. and his Queen, Anne, daughter to Frederick II. King of Denmark. This Prince reigned over Scotland 59 years, and over England 22 years. He was ſon to Lord Darnley, by Mary Queen of Scots, who fell a ſacrifice to the policy of Queen Elizabeth. He died March 16, 1625, aged 60, after a long and peaceable reign, which added nothing to the glory of theſe realms.

Over this vault is a ſmall tomb with the figure of a child, erected to the memory of Mary, third daughter to King James I. born at Greenwich, in 1605; and ſoon afterwards committed to the care of Lady Knevet, in whoſe houſe, at Stanwell, ſhe died, Dec. 16, 1607, at two years old.

There is alſo another monument, repreſenting a child in the cradle, erected to the memory of Sophia,

fourth daughter of the ſame King, born at Greenwich, in 1606, and died in three days.

In the South Eyle of this chapel is a table monument, on which is the effigy of Margaret Counteſs of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. by Edmund Tudor, ſon of Owen ap Tudor, who married the widow of Henry V. of England, and daughter to Charles VI. of France. This Lady was afterwards married to Humphry Stafford, a younger ſon to Humphry Duke of Buckingham; and laſtly to Thomas Lord Stanly, Earl of Derby; but by the two laſt had no children. The inſcription mentions the charities of this excellent Princeſs; ſuch as giving a ſalary to two monks of Weſtminſter, founding a grammer ſchool at Winbourne, and two colleges, one to Chriſt, the other to St. John, his diſciple, at Cambridge. She died in July, 1509, in the reign of her grandſon, Henry VIII.

At the Weſt End of this Eyle is a handſome table monument, incloſed with iron rails, on which lies a lady finely robed, the effigy of Margaret Douglas, daughter of Margaret, Queen of Scots, by the Earl of Angus. This lady, as the Engliſh inſcription expreſſes, had to her great grandfather, King Edward IV. to her grandfather, King Henry VII. to her uncle, King Henry VIII. to her couſin-german, King Edward VI. to her brother, King James V. of Scotland; to her ſon, King Henry I. of Scotland; to her grandſon, King James VI. having to her great grandmother, and grandmother two Queens, both named Elizabeth; to her mother, Margaret Queen of Scots; to her aunt, Mary the French Queen; to her couſins-german, Mary and Elizabeth, Queens of England; to her niece and daughter-in-law, Mary Queen of Scots. This lady, who was very beautiful, was privately married, in 1537, to Thomas Howard, ſon of the Duke of Norfolk, upon which account both of them were committed to the Tower by King Henry VIII. her Uncle, for affiancing without

without his conſent; and he died in priſon: but this Margaret, being releaſed, was ſoon after married to Matthew Earl of Lenox, by whom ſhe had the handſome Lord Darnley, Father to King James I. whoſe effigy is the foremoſt on the tomb, in a kneeling poſture, with the crown over his head; having been married ſome time to Mary Queen of Scots, but in the 21ſt year of his age murdered, not without ſome ſuſpicion of foul practices in the Queen. There are ſeven children, beſides, round the tomb of Margaret, of whom only three are mentioned in hiſtory, the reſt dying young. This great lady died March 10, 1577.

Near the tomb juſt mentioned is a very magnificient one, erected to that unhappy Queen we have been now ſpeaking of; and who being daughter to James V. of Scotland, was in her infancy proclaimed Queen of that kingdom, and married to Francis, then Dauphin of France, but afterwards King, who in a few months after dying without iſſue, Mary returned into Scotland, and married Lord Darnly, as has been ſaid, by whom ſhe had one ſon, afterwards King of England as well as Scotland.

At the Eaſt End of this Eyle is the Royal vault, as it is called, in which the coffins of King Charles II. King William III. and Queen Mary his conſort, Queen Anne, and Prince George, are all depoſited. Over them, in a wainſcot preſs, is the effigy of King Charles II. in wax-work, reſembling life, and dreſſed in the robes he wore at Windſor at the inſtallation of the Knights of the Garter.

Alſo a monument erected to the memories of George and Chriſtopher Monk his ſon, both Dukes of Albemarle; alſo Elizabeth Ducheſs Dowager of Albemarle and Montague, relect of Chriſtopher Duke of Albemarle.

Next to this is a figure of uncommon delicacy, to the memory of Lady Walpole, brought from Italy by her ſon Horace, with the following inſcription:

To

To the memory of CATHERINE Lady WALPOLE,
eldeſt daughter of John Shorter, Eſq; of Rybrook, in Kent, and firſt wife of Sir Robert Walpole, afterwards Earl of Orford,
Horace, her youngeſt ſon, conſecrates this Monument.

She had beauty and wit without vice or vanity, and cultivated the arts without affectation.
She was devout without bigotry to any ſect, and was without prejudice to any party,
Though the wife of a Miniſter, whoſe power ſhe eſteem'd
but when ſhe could employ it to benefit the miſerable, or to reward the meritorious.
She lov'd a private life,
Though born to ſhine in public, and was an ornament to Courts,
Untainted by them.
She died Auguſt the 20th, 1737.

Juſt as you go out of the left Eyle you will be ſhewn, in another wainſcot preſs, the effigy of General Monk, who had ſo great a ſhare in the reſtoration of King Charles II. to the throne of his anceſtors. He is repreſented in armour, and his ducal cap is generally made uſe of by your guide to receive your bounty, few people going away without putting ſomething into it, the ſalary of the conductor being but ſmall. He died on the 4th of January, 1669, and was buried here in a moſt honourable manner, in a vault in this Eyle ſtill called Albemarle vault.

In this chapel are inſtalled the Knights of the moſt honourable order of the Bath, which order was revived in the reign of King George the Firſt, in 1725. In their ſtalls are placed braſs plates of their arms, &c. and over them hang their banners, ſwords, and helmets: they are inſtalled with great ceremony.

Of

Of the MONUMENTS, *&c. in the* CHAPEL *of St.* PAUL.

THOUGH you are generally ſhewn by your guides this chapel before that of Henry VII. yet to preſerve the order of place, we have proceeded as they will appear regularly one after another upon the range; and here, as you enter upon your left hand, you will ſee a lofty monument erected to the memory of Sir John Puckering, Knt. remarkable, as his inſcription ſets forth, for his knowledge in the laws, as well as piety, wiſdom, and many other virtues. He was Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England four years, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, in which office he died April 20, 1596. His epitaph in Latin, over his effigy, is thus tranſlated:

The public care and laws engaged my breaſt,
To live was toilſome, but to die is reſt;
Wealth, maces, guards, crowns, titles, things, that fade,
The prey of time and ſable death are made.

VIRTUE INSPIRES MEN.

His wife this ſtatue rears to her loved ſpouſe,
The teſt of conſtancy and marriage vows.
"I truſt I ſhall ſee the Lord in the land of the living."

Adjoining to this is an ancient monument, now pretty much decayed, on which are the effigies of Sir James Fullerton and his Lady, with an Epitaph upon a table of black marble, which has ſomething of a quaintneſs not unfrequent in the writings of thoſe days:

Here lie the remains of Sir JAMES FULLERTON, *Knt. Firſt Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to King Charles the Firſt (Prince and King), a generous rewarder of all virtue, a ſevere reprover of all vice, a profeſt renouncer of all vanity. He was a firm pillar to the Commonwealth, a faithful patron to the Catho-*

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lic Church, a fair pattern to the Britiſh Court. He lived to the welfare of his country, to the honour of his Prince, to the glory of his God. He died FULLER *of faith than of fear,* FULLER *of reſolution than of pains,* FULLER *of honour than of days.*

In the middle of this chapel is a table monument, railed in, on which lie the effigies of Sir Giles Daubeny, created Lord Daubeny in the firſt year of the reign of Henry VII. and dame Elizabeth, his wife. He ſeems to have been a man of great authority in the reign of Henry VII. as he was Lord Lieutenant of Calais, in France, Lord Chamberlain to his Majeſty, Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, and father to Henry Lord Daubeny, the firſt and laſt Earl of Bridgewater of that ſirname, by Elizabeth, of the ancient family of the Arundels in Cornwall. He died May 22, 1507, and his Lady in 1500.

Here alſo is a magnificent monument of alabaſter, with pillars of Lydian marble gilt, on the table whereof lies the effigy of a venerable perſon in a Chancellor's habit, with four ſons and four daughters kneeling on the baſe; this monument appears by the inſcription to have been erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Bromley, Knt. Privy-Counſellor to Queen Elizabeth, and eight years Chancellor, in which office he died, April 12, 1587, to the grief of all good men. The eight children depicted on his tomb, were all by his Lady Elizabeth, of the family of Forteſcue.

There is alſo a very ſtately but plain monument, whereon, in a half-raiſed poſture, ſits the effigy of Sir Dudley Carleton, afterwards made Viſcount Dorcheſter, for his eminent ſervices to King Charles I. and his father, both abroad and at home. He was a perſon, as appears by the inſcription on his monument, well verſed in the languages, cuſtoms, and laws of moſt of the European nations, and was entruſted, both by King James I. and his ſucceſſor, with the moſt important foreign negociations. After

the

the death of King James he was ſent into Holland, and was the laſt Deputy who voted in the Aſſembly of the States, of which great privilege the crown of England had been poſſeſſed from the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign to this period.

To the Eaſt of this monument is another very ſtately one of alabaſter, to the memory of Frances Counteſs of Suſſex, whoſe effigy lies in a cumbent poſture, with a coronet on her head, reſting on an embroidered cuſhion, and, her body magnificently robed. This great lady was wife to Thomas Ratcliffe, Earl of Suſſex, Lord Deputy of Ireland, and Knight of the Garter, &c. and daughter to Sir William Sidney, of Penſehurſt, Knt. By her laſt will, having out-lived her huſband, ſhe inſtituted a divinity lecture in this Abbey, gave 5000l. towards the building of a new college in Cambridge, now called Sidney Suſſex College, and left a ſufficient yearly revenue for the maintenance of one maſter, ten fellows, and twenty ſcholars, either in the ſaid new college, or elſe in Clare-Hall. To her relations ſhe was moſt kind, to the poor and priſoners moſt liberal, and to the miniſters of the word of God moſt charitable, as her inſcription ſhews. She died April 15, 1589, aged 58.

In this chapel is a monument erected to the memory of Sir Henry Belaſyſe, Knt. Lieutenant-General, ſome time Governor of Galway, in Ireland, and afterwards of Berwick upon Tweed, in the reign of King William III. He died Dec. 16, 1717, aged 69. Bridget, wife to his only ſon William Belaſyſe, Eſq; died July 28, 1735, aged 20.

Next to this is a monument of black touchſtone, very remarkably differing from every other in the Abbey. On the top of it is a circular frame of gilt braſs, encloſing the buſt of Ann Lady Cottington, wife to Francis Lord Cottington, Baron of Hanworth, ſo created by King Charles I. She was daughter of Sir William Meredith, of Denbighſhire, by

Jane

Jane his wife, of the family of the Palmers, in Kent, and died February 22, 1633, in the 33d year of her age, having had four daughters and a ſon, all of whom died before their father, who on a table monument beneath lies in effigy, reſting on his left arm, and over a ſatyr's head is this inſcription in Engliſh: "Here lies Francis Lord Cottington, of Hanworth, who in the reign of King Charles I. was Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, Maſter of the Court of Wards, Conſtable of the Tower, Lord High Treaſurer of England, one of the Privy-council. He was twice Ambaſſador in Spain, once for the ſaid King, and a ſecond time for King Charles II. now reigning, to both which he moſt ſignally ſhewed his allegiance and fidelity, during the unhappy civil broils of thoſe times; and for his faithful adherence to the crown (the uſurper prevailing) was forced to fly his country, and during his exile died at Valadolid, in Spain, June 19, 1652, in the 74th year of his age, whence his body was brought and here interred by Charles Cottington, Eſq. his nephew and heir, in 1679."

There is here alſo a very old Gothic monument, erected to the memory of Lewis Robert, or Robſart, a foreigner, but ſtandard-bearer to Henry V. a Knight of the Bath, and afterwards of the Garter, and at length created Lord Bouchier. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter to Sir Bartholomew Bouchier, and probably a relation to Geoffry Chaucer, the old Engliſh Poet.

We now aſcend up a little ſtair-caſe on the left-hand ſide, that leads to St. EDWARD'S CHAPEL, where the awful ſolemnity of the place, the ſacred remains of royal magnificence, and the proſpect of what will be the end of all human glory, cannot but ſtrike the mind with ſerious contemplation.

Of the TOMBS, &c. in the chapel of St. EDWARD.

The firſt curioſity that commands your reverence,

is the antient venerable ſhrine of St. Edward, which ſtands in the center of this chapel, and was once the glory of England, but now neglected, defaced, and much abuſed. This ſhrine was erected by Henry III. upon the canonization of Edward, King of England, (the third of that name, and the laſt of the Saxon race,) by Pope Alexander III. who cauſed his name to be placed in the catalogue of ſaints, and iſſued his bull to the Abbot Laurence, and the convent of Weſtminſter, enjoining, "That his body be honored here upon earth, as his ſoul is glorified in heaven." He died in 1066, and was canonized in 1269.

On the ſouth ſide of this ſhrine, Editha, daughter to Goodwyn Earl of Kent, and Queen to St. Edward, lies interred. The writers of thoſe times commend her for beauty, learning, prudent œconomy, gentle manners, and inimitable ſkill in needle-work, having wrought with her own hands the curious and magnificent robes the King uſed to wear on his collar days. She died May 1, 1118. Part of a Latin epitaph on this excellent princeſs has been handed down, and is to this effect:

Succeſs ne'er ſat exulting in her eye,
Nor diſappointment heav'd the troubled ſigh;
Proſperity ne'er ſadden'd o'er her brow,
While glad in trouble ſhe enjoy'd her wo:
Beauty nor made her vain, nor ſcepters proud,
Nor titles taught to ſcorn the meaner croud.
Supreme humility was awful grace,
And her chief charms a baſhfulneſs of face.

On the north ſide of this chapel is an antient tomb of admirable workmanſhip and materials, the pannels being of poliſhed porphyry, and the Moſaic work round them of gold and ſcarlet: at the corners of the table are twiſted pillars gilt and enamelled, and the effigy of Henry III. upon it is of gilt braſs, finely executed. He died in 1272, after a troubleſome reign of 56 years, aged 65, and was buried

by

by the Knights Templars, of whoſe order his father was the founder, with ſuch ſplendor, that Wykes, the monk, ſays, he made a more magnificent figure when dead, than he had ever done while living.

At the feet of Henry III. is an antient table monument of grey marble, on which lies the effigy of Eleanor, Queen to Edward I of whoſe remarkable ſtory a large account is given in the Hiſtorical Deſcription of the Tower, juſt publiſhed, to which we refer. On the ſides of this monument are engraven the arms of Caſtile and Leon, quarterly, and thoſe of Ponthieu hanging on vines and oak trees. And round the copper verge is emboſſed this inſcription in Saxon characters, *Icy giſt Alianor jadis Reyne d'Angleterre, femme a Rex Edward Fiz.* That is, *Here lies Eleanor, formerly Queen of England, wife to King Edward the Firſt.* It is remarkable the body only of this Queen lies here interred, and her heart in the choir of the Friars Predicants in London.

In this chapel you will likewiſe obſerve a large plain coffin of grey marble, compoſed of ſeven ſtones; four make the ſides, two the ends, and one the cover. This rough unpoliſhed tomb encloſed the body of the glorious King Edward I. of whom we have juſt been ſpeaking. He was ſon to Henry III. and born at Weſtminſter June 17, 1239; named Edward, in honor of St. Edward, his father's patron and predeceſſor, and afterwards Longſhanks, from his tall and ſlender body. He is called Edward I. becauſe he was the firſt of that name after the Conqueſt. Of his atchievements much is ſpoken in our Deſcription of the Tower. He died July 7, 1307, after a reign of 34 years, and a life of 68.

Near that of Henry III. is a ſmall monument covered with a ſlab of black Lydian, finely poliſhed, in memory of Elizabeth Tudor, ſecond daughter of King Henry VII. who died at Eltham in Kent, Sept. 14, 1495, aged three years, from whence ſhe was removed in great funeral pomp, and here buried.

Here

Here is likewiſe another table monument in memory of Margaret, daughter to Edward IV. by Elizabeth Woodville, his Queen, which has part of an inſcription upon it, ſhewing her name, quality, and age, being only nine months. She died April 19, 1472.

Next to this chapel is that of Henry V. parted from it only by an iron ſcreen, on each ſide of which are images big as the life, and guarding as it were the ſtair-caſe aſcending to the chauntry over it. Here you will ſee the magnificent tomb of that glorious and warlike Prince, Henry of Monmouth, ſo called from the place of his nativity; of whoſe gallant actions we have already ſpoken in our Deſcription of the Tower. This prince was guilty of great extravagancies in his youth, and is ſaid, with Sir John Falſtaff, to belong to a gang of ſharpers, yet, upon his advancement to the crown, made a moſt excellent King, and by the memorable battle of Agincourt acquired to himſelf and the Engliſh nation, immortal glory. He died in France, in the 34th year of his age, and the 10th of his reign.

Near this tomb lay incloſed in an old wooden cheſt, the remains of Catherine his Queen, which are put under ground. She was youngeſt daughter to Charles the VIth of France, and being of extraordinary beauty, the King, upon caſually ſeeing her, was ſo enamoured, that he ſwore to the Duke of Burgundy, that he would either have her in marriage, or he would drive the King of France out of his kingdom, and him from his Dukedom; which reſolution being entered upon, the marriage was conſented to, and celebrated by the Archbiſhop of Sens, in the church of St. Katherine, at Troys. She died Jan. 2, 1437.

In this chapel is an antient tomb of black marble, to the memory of Philippa, third daughter to William Earl of Hainault, and Queen to King Edward III. with whom ſhe lived forty-two years, and bore

him

him fourteen children. Harding tells us, that when an embaſſy was ſent to chuſe one of the Earl's daughters, a certain Engliſh Biſhop adviſed to chuſe the lady with the largeſt hips, as promiſing a numerous progeny. She died Aug. 15, 1369; and the King, her huſband, beſtowed a profuſion of expence in performing her exequies, and erecting her tomb, round which were placed, as ornaments, the brazen ſtatues of no leſs than thirty Kings, Princes, and noble perſonages, her relations.

Adjoining to this is the tomb of Edward III. which is likewiſe very antient, and covered with a Gothic canopy. On a table of grey marble lies the effigy of this Prince, though his corpſe was depoſited in the ſame grave with the Queen's, according to her requeſt on her death-bed. This tomb was ſurrounded like the former with ſtatues, particularly thoſe of his children; and at the head of it is placed the ſhield and ſword carried before him in France. The ſword is ſeven feet long, and weighs eighteen pounds. He died June 21, 1377, aged 64.

Next adjoining to this is another tomb erected to the memory of Richard II. and his Queen; over which is a canopy of wood, remarkable for a curious painting of the Virgin Mary, and our Saviour, ſtill viſible upon it. This Richard was ſon to Edward the Black Prince, and grandſon to Edward III. above ſpoken of, whom he ſucceeded at eleven years of age. He was murdered on St. Valentine's day, 1399.——In the ſame tomb lies his Queen, Anne, daughter to Charles IV. and ſiſter to Wenceſlaus, Emperor and King of Bohemia, who brought him neither dowry nor iſſue. She died at Shene, June 7, 1394, after being married 12 years.

Between the ſhrine of St. Edward and the tomb of Queen Philippa, under a large ſtone, once finely plated with braſs, lies the great Thomas of Woodſtock, Duke of Glouceſter, uncle to the above Richard II. and murdered by him: He was brother to

the

the Black Prince, and ſixth and youngeſt ſon to Edward III. He was murdered Sept. 8, 1397.

In this chapel was interred the heart of Henry d'Almaine, ſon to Richard, King of the Romans, brother to Henry III. He was ſacrilegiouſly aſſaſſinated in the church of St. Silveſter, at Viterbo, as he was performing his devotions before the High-Altar. Simon and Guido Montfort, ſons to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leiceſter, were the aſſaſſins, in revenge for their father's death, who, with their brother Henry, was ſlain in the battle of Eveſham, in fighting againſt their lawful ſovereign. The picture of this murder the inhabitants had painted, and hung up in the church, where we are told it ſtill remains. This murder happened in 1270, and the year after, the body of Henry was brought to England, and buried in the monaſtery of St. Helen's; but his heart was put in a cup, and placed near St. Edward's ſhrine.

In this chapel, in a handſome wainſcot preſs, is the effigy of Edmund Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, who died at Rome, Oct. 30, 1735, and was buried in Henry VIIth's chapel, Jan. 31, 1736. He died at the age of 19 years, 9 months, and 19 days, and was the ſecond and laſt Duke of this noble family.

The next place we enter is directly oppoſite to the ſtair-caſe that we now deſcend, and is called

St. Erasmus's Chapel.

The firſt on the right-hand, as you enter, is a handſome monument to the memory of Mrs. Mary Kendall, daughter of Thomas Kendall, Eſq. by Mrs. Mary Hallet, of Killigrath in Cornwall, who died in her 33d year. Her many virtues, as her epitaph ſets forth, "rendered her every way worthy of that cloſe union and friendſhip in which ſhe lived with Lady Catherine Jones; and in teſtimony of which ſhe deſired that even their aſhes, after death, might not be divided; and therefore ordereth herſelf

here

here to be interred, where ſhe knew that excellent lady deſigned one day to reſt, near the grave of her beloved and religious mother Elizabeth Counteſs of Ranelagh." She was born at Weſtminſter, Nov. 8, 1677; and died at Epſom, March 4, 1710.

In this chapel is an antient monument erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Vaughan, Knt. Chamberlain to Edward Prince of Wales, and Treaſurer to King Edward IV.

Next to this is a monument erected to the memory of Col. Edward Popham, and his Lady, whoſe ſtatues in white marble, as large as life, ſtand under a lofty canopy, reſting their arms in a thoughtful poſture upon a marble altar, on which lie the gloves of an armed Knight. This Col. Popham was an active officer in Cromwell's army, and on his tomb was inſcribed his atchievements; but at the reſtoration, the inſcription was ordered to be defaced, and the whole monument demoliſhed; which however, at the interceſſion of ſome of his Lady's relations, who had eminently ſerved his Majeſty, was preſerved; the face of the ſtone on which the inſcription was engraven, turned inwards, and no other injury done to the monument.

Thomas Carey, ſecond ſon to the Earl of Monmouth, has a monument in this chapel erected to his memory. He was of the bed-chamber to King Charles I. and is ſaid to have died of grief, in 1668, at the age of 33, for the unhappy fate of his Royal Maſter.

Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, Baron Burleigh, Knight of the Garter, and Privy-counſellor to King James, has a large table monument in the middle of this chapel, whereon is his effigy in his robes with a lady on his right ſide, and a vacant ſpace on his left for another. The lady on his right ſide is Dorothy Nevil, his firſt wife, daughter and coheireſs to the noble Lord Latimer; and the vacant ſpace was left for his ſecond wife, Frances Bridges, of the noble family

family of Chandos; but, as the right ſide was taken up, ſhe gave expreſs orders by her will, not to place her effigy on his left; notwithſtanding which they are all buried together in one vault, as the inſcription expreſſes.

But the moſt magnificent monument in this chapel ſtands againſt the eaſt wall, in the very place where ſtood the altar of St. John Baptiſt. It was erected to the memory of Henry Carey, firſt couſin to Q. Elizabeth, created Baron of Hunſdon in Hertfordſhire in 1558, was ſome time Governor of Berwick, Lord Chamberlain to Q. Elizabeth, Privy-counſellor, and Knight of the Garter; but not being preferred as he expected, laid the diſappointment ſo much to heart, that he languiſhed for a long time on a ſick bed, at which the Queen being moved too late, created him an Earl, and ordered the patent and robes to be laid before him, but without effect. He died July 23, 1596, aged 72.

Againſt the ſouth wall there is a very antient ſtone monument, where, under a gothic Canopy, lies the figure of a Biſhop properly habited, ſuppoſed to be Thomas Ruthell, made Biſhop of Durham by Henry VIII. He had been Secretary of State to Henry VII. and was by Henry VIII. made a Privy-Counſellor, and ſent on ſeveral embaſſies abroad. He died immenſely rich, in 1524.

William of Colcheſter has alſo an antient ſtone monument in this chapel, whereon lies his effigy properly habited, the head ſupported by an angel, the feet by a lamb.

A third antient monument here, is that of George Flaccet, Abbot of Weſtminſter in the time of Henry VII. of whom we can find nothing material. He died about the year 1414. On this monument ſtands the ſtone coffin of Thomas Mything, Biſhop of Hereford, ſome time Abbot of Weſtminſter, and Privy-counſellor to K. Edward IV.

Of the TOMBS, &c. in the Chapel of ISLIP, otherwise St. JOHN BAPTIST.

In this chapel of Iſlip there are but two monuments of conſiderable note; that of John Iſlip, Abbot of Weſtminſter, the founder; and that of Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, ſon and heir of John Hatton, and neareſt in the male line to Chriſtopher Hatton, Chancellor in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, whoſe eſtate he inherited after the death of Sir William Newport, the Chancellor's ſiſter's ſon.

That of Iſlip is a plain marble table, ſtanding in the centre, ſupported with four ſmall pillars of braſs; over which on the roof was antiently a fine painting of our Saviour on the croſs, deſtroyed by the Puritans in Cromwell's time, who were enemies to every thing that ſavoured of Popiſh idolatry, tho' ever ſo maſterly. This Iſlip was a great favourite with Henry VII. and was employed by him in decorating his new chapel, and in repairing and beautifying the whole Abbey. He dedicated his own chapel to St. John Baptiſt, and died Jan. 2, 1510.

The tomb of Sir Chriſtopher Hatton is worth notice. The principal figures are a knight in armour, and a lady in deep mourning, both the figures reſting on the aſcending ſides of a triangular pediment, parted in the middle by a trunkleſs helmet. Over their heads is a neat piece of architecture, in the centre whereof is a ſcroll with their arms, held up by naked boys, one of which holds a torch over the Knight, put out and reverſed, to ſhew that Sir Chriſtopher died firſt; the other, over the Lady, holds his torch erect, and burning, to ſignify that ſhe ſurvived him. This lady was Alice, daughter of Thomas Fanſhaw, Eſq. by whom Sir Chriſtopher had twelve children, and of whom ſix ſurvived him. He died, Sept. 10, 1619.

WAX FIGURES.

In a chauntry over this chapel are handſome wainſcot

ſcot preſſes, which contain the effigies of Queen Elizabeth, King William and Queen Mary, and Queen Ann, in their coronation robes. But what eclipſes the brilliancy of thoſe effigies, is the admirable figure of the great Earl of Chatham in his parliamentary robes, lately introduced at a conſiderable expence. It ſo well repreſents the original, that there is nothing wanting but real life; for it ſeems to ſpeak as you approach it. The eagerneſs of connoiſſeurs and foreign artiſts to ſee this figure, and the ſatisfaction it affords them, juſtly places it among the firſt of the kind ever ſeen in this or any other country.

Of the TOMBS, *&c.* in the Chapel of St. JOHN the EVANGELIST.

In the centre of this Chapel is a moſt curious monument to the memory of Sir Francis Vere, a gentleman of the firſt reputation both for learning and arms; but being trained from his youth in the camp, he made the art of war his particular ſtudy; in which he was equalled by few, excelled by none.—His monument is a table ſupported by four knights kneeling, on which lie the ſeveral parts of a complete ſuit of armour, and underneath the effigy of Sir Francis, lying, as if undreſſed, in a looſe gown on a quilt of alabaſter. This great warrior, was 30 years in the Dutch ſervice, 20 of which he commanded the auxiliary troops of England, and gained immortal honor: He died Aug. 28, 1608, in the 54th year of his age. On the baſe of his monument is a ſhort Latin inſcription in letters of gold, ſhewing to whom it belongs; that he was nephew to the Earl of Oxford, and Governor of Portſmouth and the Brille; and that his diſconſolate widow, out of the abundance of her affection, had conſecrated this monument to his memory.

Eaſtward to this, and cloſe to the wall, is a monument, on which is repreſented, in relief, the ſiege of a town; alluding perhaps to that of Newport,

port in the Netherlands. The principal figure is a general on horſeback holding a batton, and having one eye blemiſhed. As this monument was erected to the memory of Sir George Holles, nephew to Sir Francis Vere, and a Major General under him, we are inclined to think that this piece of ſculpture is intended to perpetuate the ſtory of that memorable battle, in which Sir Francis was wounded, and acquired much glory. A cannon being rendered very conſpicuous, ſeems to point that out as the inſtrument by which his horſe was killed; and the blemiſh in the general's eye, the hurt he might receive when he fell. On one ſide of this pedeſtal ſits a Pallas, on the other Bellona, lamenting the death of the great warrior repreſented above in a Roman habit, ſtanding erect upon a lofty altar, with a cherub ſupporting the plinth whereon he ſtands. This monument is very ingeniouſly executed. Sir George died May 16, 1626, aged 50.

Near the tomb of Sir Francis lies Aubrey de Vere, the laſt Earl of Oxford of that name; which title had continued in a direct line to this noble family ever ſince the year 1155. Aubrey was the 20th and laſt Earl, and enjoyed this title 70 years. He was Chief Juſtice in Eyre, &c. in the reign of Charles II. Lord of the Bed chamber, Privy-counſellor, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Eſſex, and Lieutenant-general of the forces in the reign of William III. and alſo Knight of the Garter. March 12, 1702, he died without iſſue male, and the Queen conferred the Earldom of Oxford with that of Mortimer on Robert Harley, Firſt Lord of her Majeſty's Treaſury.

In this chapel were formerly ſome very antient monuments, of which only one now remains; this has the image of an Abbot in his maſs habit, curiouſly engraven on braſs, repreſenting John de Eaſtney, who died March 4, 1498. By the records of the church

church he appears to have been a great benefactor to it; he ornamented the grand weſt window with ſome noble paintings in glaſs, of which ſome little ſtill remains. He gave the ſcreen to the chapel, and preſented two images gilt, for the altars of St. Peter and St. Paul, and one for the Chapter-houſe. He paid the king 1000*l.* on account of the merchants, and 307*l.* to the court of Rome, due for the confirmation of Abbots.

Juſt before the door of this chapel a grey marble ſtone bears the figure of an armed Knight, reſting his feet on a lion, and his head on a grey-hound, which, as the regiſter informs us, repreſents Sir John Harpedon, Knt. who died in 1457.

Within the door is another antient tomb of free-ſtone on the north ſide of this chapel, under which lies buried Sir Thomas Parry, Knt. Treaſurer of the Houſhold, Maſter of the Court of Wards and Liveries to Q. Elizabeth. He died Dec. 15, 1560.

Of the TOMBS, &c. in the Chapel of St. MICHAEL.

In this chapel was lately erected a ſtately monument to the memory of Joſeph Gaſcoigne Nightingale and his Lady, with the following inſcription: "Here reſt the aſhes of Joſeph Gaſcoigne Nightingale, of Mamhead in the county of Devon, Eſq. who died July 20, 1752, aged 56: and of Lady Elizabeth his wife, daughter and coheireſs of Waſhington Earl of Ferrers, who died Aug. 17, 1734, aged 27. Their only ſon Waſhington Gaſcoigne Nightingale, Eſq. deceaſed, in memory of their virtues, did by his laſt will order this monument to be erected."

This is a capital performance of that great maſter of ſculpture Mr. Roubiliac; and has been, and now is, viſited and juſtly admired by all judges of merit, and lovers of ingenuity. Above is repreſented a lady expiring in the arms of her huſband; beneath ſtill peeping from a tomb, the King of Terrors

preſents his grim viſage, pointing his unerring dart to the dying figure, at which ſight the huſband, ſuddenly ſtruck with aſtoniſhment, ſeems to claſp her to his boſom to defend her from the fatal ſtroke.

On the oppoſite ſide is the magnificent monument of the Earl and Counteſs of Mountrath. The deſign is truly grand, and the execution maſterly. On the ſummit is the repreſentation of the ſplendid manſions of the bleſſed, with cherubim and ſeraphim; and on a ſarcophagus beneath, are two principal figures, the one an angel aſcending on a cloud, the other the Counteſs in the attitude of riſing from the dead, and as ſupported by the Angel, who holds her up with his left hand, and with his right points to heaven, where a ſeat is prepared for her, and where another angel is ready to receive her, and to crown her with a wreath of glory. The inſcription is in Latin thus tranſlated:

Sacred to the memory of Algernon Earl of Mountrath, and Diana his Counteſs, who ſurviving him, cauſed this monument to be erected, 1771.

Thus, while on earth, who joy in mutual love,
Beyond the grave ſhall find their joys improve.

There are beauties in this monument that exceed deſcription; the pleaſure in the countenance of the receiving angel is inimitable, and the fine feathering of the wings has a lightneſs which nature only can ſurpaſs.

Near to this is a monument of note, ſacred to the memory of Sarah Ducheſs of Somerſet, relict of John Seymour, Duke of Somerſet, daughter of Sir Edward Alſton, Knt. On the baſe of this monument ſit two charity-boys, one on each ſide, bewailing the death of their great benefactreſs, who is repreſented in a modern dreſs, reſting upon her arm, under a canopy of ſtate, and looking earneſtly up at a group of cherubim iſſuing from the clouds above her. Underneath is a Latin inſcription to this effect: "Here lies the late illuſtrious Ducheſs of Somerſet, celebrated

celebrated for charity and benevolence, who erected a grammar-ſchool for boys at Tottenham, in Middleſex, enlarged the income of the Green-Coat Hoſpital at Weſtminſter, largely endowed Brazen-Noſe College in Oxford, and St. John's in Cambridge, for the education and inſtruction of youth in piety and good literature. She was likewiſe an encourager of trade and handicrafts, and had a tender regard to old-age, by erecting an alms-houſe at Froxfield in Wiltſhire, for 30 widows. She was very charitable to the poor of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, where ſhe inſtituted a Lecture, and gave many ſtately ornaments to the church." She died Oct. 5, 1692.

Of the TOMBS, *&c.* in the Chapel of St. ANDREW.

In the centre of this chapel ſtands that moſt ſtately and magnificent monument erected to the memory of Sir Henry Norris, his Lady, and ſix ſons. He was anceſtor to the preſent Earl of Abingdon, and for his valour in the Low-countries, in the reign of Q. Elizabeth, was created Ld. Norris of Rycot. This monument has a fine repreſentation of an encampment, in relief, and is otherwiſe beautifully ornamented; but having no inſcription, the date is left uncertain.

Againſt the eaſt wall there is a very neat monument to the memory of Suſannah Jane Davidſon, only daughter of William Davidſon, as the inſcription ſets forth, of Rotterdam, merchant, whom it pleaſed the Almighty to viſit in the bloom of life with a lingering diſeaſe, of which ſhe died at Paris, Jan. 1, 1767, aged 20.

Over the inſcription is the repreſentation of a very pleaſing face; and over that, on an oval ground, is depicted, in relief, the young lady juſt expiring, Death having ſtruck his dart in her breaſt: An Angel ſupports her, pointing to the joys of heaven.

Againſt this wall was formerly a table monument to preſerve the memory of Sir John Burgh, ſon to Ld. W. Burgh, by Catherine, daughter to Ld. Clinton,

ſon of the Earl of Lincoln, Lord High Admiral in Q. Elizabeth's time. This Sir John was twice honored with knighthood, firſt in the Netherlands by the E. of Leiceſter, Captain-general of her Majeſty's forces and thoſe of the United Provinces; and afterwards by Harry IV. of France, at the victory of St. Andrean. At length, endeavouring to take a huge Spaniſh Carrack, called the *Mother of God*, deſpiſing the enemy, tho' far ſuperior in force, he met an untimely death, March 10, 1594. The crew of the above Carrack conſiſted of 600 men, moſt of whom were either killed or wounded, and the money ariſing from her capture amounted to 150,000*l.* beſides embezzlements to the value of as much more.

Here is alſo a monument erected to the memory of Ann, wife of James Kirton, of Caſtle Carey, Somerſetſhire, Gent. She died Sept. 7, 1603. In one corner is the very antient monument of Abbot Kirton, which is worth obſerving, having ſeveral labels in black letter all round the portrait, which ſtands upon eagles crowned, alluding perhaps to his high deſcent from the antient and illuſtrious family of Codilbic. He appears to have been a perſon of great eminence. He died Oct. 3, 1466.

In all the chapels there are many honorable perſonages not diſtinguiſhed by monuments or inſcriptions, of whom, perhaps, it might be expected we ſhould take ſome notice; but as we do not profeſſedly write a regiſter of burials, we muſt refer the curious to the guides, who are generally well informed in theſe matters, and from whom it is not doubted but all poſſible ſatisfaction will be obtained.

Of the TOMBS in the AREA.

Having now taken a view of all that is curious in the ten chapels of this Abbey, we ſhall juſt point out the monuments worthy of notice in the Area, before we enter the croſſes and iſles that are common to all ſpectators. In returning through the Area, after viſiting

ſiting the chapels, are placed on your right and left two magnificent monuments to the memory of Field-marſhal John E. Ligonier, and Major-general James Wolfe.

That on the right, to the memory of the Field-marſhal, has nothing ſtriking in the deſign. The principal figure repreſenting Hiſtory, with a pen in her right hand, and a ſcroll in her left, is, indeed, truly elegant, but vacant and inexpreſſive. In fact, as ſhe has merely the names of the battles, in which her hero fought, to recite, ſhe has very little to think of, and therefore, inſtead of minding what ſhe is about, her attention, if any is expreſſed, is turned another way. The ſculptor, however, has been happy in exhibiting an admirable likeneſs of his Lordſhip in profile, and the medallions of the four Kings under whom his Lordſhip ſerved are likewiſe much admired. The emblems of war, and other decorations, are very maſterly.

The inſcription is only a recital of his Lordſhip's titles and places, his age 92, and his death 28th of April, 1770.

On the ſcroll held by Hiſtory is the following liſt of battles: Schellenberg, Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarde, Taniere, Malplaquet, Dettingen, Fontenoy, Rocoux, and Laffeldt.

On the left, is the ſuperb monument erected by Government to the memory of Gen. Wolfe. The ſubject is the tragic ſtory of the General's death in the very moment of victory. He is repreſented in the laſt agonies of expiring heroiſm, with his hand cloſing the wound which the ball that killed him had made in his breaſt, and falling into the arms of a grenadier, who catches and endeavours to ſupport him on his haunches, while with one hand he holds his feeble arm, and with the other points to Glory, in the form of an angel in the clouds, holding forth a wreath ready to crown him. On the pyramid, in relief, is the faithful Highland ſerjeant who attended

tended him, in whoſe countenance the *big ſorrow* at the mournful ſight of his dying maſter is ſo powerfully and pathetically expreſſed, that the moſt inſenſible human being cannot look upon him without in ſome ſort ſharing in his grief.

This monument does equal honour to the artiſt who deſigned it, and the ſculptor by whom it was executed. Every part is maſterly. The lions that reſt upon the baſe, and the wolves heads that ornament the flanks, are animated; but, above all, the alt-relief that decorates the front, and repreſents the landing at Quebec, conveys ſuch a lively view of the horrid rocks and precipices which the ſoldiers had to climb, and the ſailors to ſurmount with the cannon, before they could approach to attack the enemy, that one cannot tell which moſt to admire, the bravery of the troops, who could conquer under ſuch difficulties, or the art of the ſculptor, who could ſo ſtrikingly bring them forth. The inſcription carries no marks of oſtentation, but ſimply records the fact in the following words:

To the memory of James Wolfe, Major-general and Commander in Chief of the Britiſh land forces on an expedition againſt Quebec: who, after ſurmounting, by ability and valour, all obſtacles of art and nature, was ſlain in the moment of victory on the 13th of September, 1759:
The King and the Parliament of Great-Britain dedicate this monument.

On the right ſide of this you will ſee a table monument to the memory of Biſhop Duppa, tutor to K. Charles II. a man of ſuch exemplary piety, lively converſation, and exceſs of good-nature, that when King Charles I. was a priſoner in Cariſbrook-Caſtle, he thought himſelf happy in the company of ſo good a man. He was born at Greenwich, and educated firſt at Weſtminſter-School, and then at Chriſt-Church College, Oxford, of which he was afterwards Dean; and being pitched upon for preceptor to the then

then Prince of Wales, was firſt made B. of Chicheſter, from thence tranſlated to Saliſbury, and after the reſtoration to the ſee of Wincheſter. He died March 26, 1662, in the 74th year of his age.

Next to this is a monument lately erected to the memory of Sir James Adolphus Oughton, late Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's forces in North-Britain, compoſed of plain Carrara white marble. The tablet on which the inſcription is written is capped with a cornice, which carries a vaſe ornamented with ſerpentine flutes encircling a ſmall medallion of Sir James. The pyramid is of the rare and much eſteemed antique Pero-bramo marble. The inſcription is a recital of his military employments; and a record of his death, April 14, 1780, in the 61ſt year of his age.

Here in this area were formerly three very ancient monuments, but now ſo very much obſcured or defaced as not to be much noticed. The firſt, of free-ſtone, made like a cloſe bed, is walled up, and the monument of Lord Ligonier placed againſt it. This tomb was canopied with an ancient gothic Arch, the ſides of which were decorated with vine branches in relief, the roof within ſpringing into many angles, under which lay the image of a lady in an antique dreſs, her feet reſting upon lions, and her head on pillows ſupported by angels on each ſide. On the face of the tomb are ſix niches, on which ſeem to have been painted monks; and on the pedeſtal are ſtill to be ſeen ſome remains of paintings admired by the curious. This monument covered the remains of Aveline Counteſs of Lancaſter, daughter to William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle and Holderneſſe, by Iſabella, daughter and heireſs of Baldwin Earl of Devon. This lady married Edmund Earl of Lancaſter, ſon to King Henry III. but died the very year of her marriage, Nov. 4, 1293.

Another ancient monument was of grey marble, to the memory of Aymer de Valence, ſecond and laſt

Earl

Earl of Pembroke of this family: he was third ſon to William de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, already mentioned. He was poiſoned June 23, 1324.

The third ancient monument was that of Edmund Crouchback, fourth ſon to Henry III. ſo called, as ſome affirm, from the deformity of his perſon; but, according to others, from his attending his brother in the holy wars, where they wore a crouch or croſs on their ſhoulders, as a badge of Chriſtianity. This has been a very lofty monument, painted, gilt, and inlaid with ſtained glaſs. The inſide of the canopy has been a ſky with ſtars, but by age changed into a dull red. From this Prince the houſe of Lancaſter claimed their right to the crown. On the baſe towards the Area are the remains of ten Knights armed with banners, ſurcoats of armour, and croſs-belted, repreſenting, undoubtedly, his expedition to the Holy Land, the number exactly correſponding with what Matthew Paris reports, namely, Edward and his brother, four Earls, and four Knights, of whom ſome are ſtill diſcoverable, particularly the Lord Roger Clifford, as were formerly in Waverly's time William de Valence, and Thomas de Clare.

On the Weſt ſide of the door of St. Eraſmus's Chapel, is a monument erected to the memory of Juliana, only daughter of Sir Randolph Crew, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of England. She died unmarried April 22, 1621.

On the Eaſt ſide of the door of St. Eraſmus's Chapel is a monument erected to the memory of Jane, daughter and coheireſs of Sir John Poultney, and wife to Sir Cleppeſby Crew, Knt. She died Dec. 2, 1639, aged 29.

Over the door of St. Eraſmus's Chapel is the monument of the Right Rev. Dr. Barnard, Lord Biſhop of Londonderry, of which there is nothing worth remarking, ſave the Latin inſcription:

Beatam Reſurrectionem hic expectat
Reverendus admodum in Chriſto Pater
Gulielmus Barnard, S. T. P.
Hujus Eccleſiæ Collegiatæ Primo

Primo Alumnus, deinde Prebendarius;
Roffensis postea Decanus;
Hinc ad Episcopatum in Hibernia,
Rapotensem 1744, Derensem 1747,
A Rege Georgio Secundo provectus.
In Pauperibus sublevandis,
In ecclesiis reficiendis, instituendis, dotandis,
Quantam exercuit Munificentiam,
Diœcesis illa, cui Annos plus viginti præfuit,
Diu sentiet, et agnoscet.
In Anglium Valetudinis Causa reversus,
Londini decessit
Jan. 10, A. D. 1768, Ætat. 72

On the same side is a monument lately erected to the memory of Admiral Holmes, who is represented in a Roman warlike habit, with his right hand resting on a cannon mounted on a carriage. Behind is an anchor, a flag-staff, and other naval decorations, &c. Beneath is the following inscription:

To the memory of Charles Holmes, Esq; Rear Admiral of the White. He died the 21st of November, 1761, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's fleet stationed at Jamaica, aged fifty. Erected by his grateful nieces Mary Stanwix and Lucretia Sowle.

The next is a new monument to the memory of William Pulteny, Earl of Bath. Above is a medallion of the Earl, in the centre a large urn with the family arms. The figures of Policy and Poetry are placed on each side of the urn. The inscription is as follows. Erected to the memory of William Pulteny, Earl of Bath, by his brother the Hon. Harry Pulteny, General of his Majesty's forces, 1764. Ob. July 7, 1764, Æt. 81.

The next monument in the Area, worth observing, is that of Esther de la Tower, the Lord Bland's Lady: it is of curious white marble, representing a lady on her death-bed, with a mourner weeping over her, done finely in relief; but the light, not being properly attended to in fixing it up, strikes so strongly on the nose of the figure, that it appears like

like a dent, and thereby ruins the beauty of the face. The inſcription is in Latin and Engliſh, and contains an encomium on her many excellent virtues. She died in 1694, aged 28.

Between the monuments of Henry III. and Q. Eleanor, in the area, is a monument to the memory of Mrs. Chriſtian Kerr, wife to William Kerr, Eſq; and daughter to Sir William Scott, Bart. both of the kingdom of Scotland. She died May 16, 1694, aged 40.

There is affixed to the corner of Henry V.'s Chapel, a neat monument of black marble with a buſt of braſs, having the figures of Apollo and Minerva holding a laurel wreath over it, very elegantly deſigned. This, as appears by the Latin inſcription, was erected to the memory of Sir Rob. Alton, Knt. who in the reign of James I. was in great reputation for his writings, eſpecially in the poetical line. He died in 1638.

Near this is an antient flat ſtone in the pavement, formerly inſcribed to the memory of Sir John Galoſre, called Ld. of Langley, natural ſon of Sir John Galoſre, by Johannet Puſham. This Galoſre was famous in the reign of Richard II. for his wiſdom and valour, and was proſecuted by the diſcontented Lords. He died at Wallingford in Berks, in 1336.

Betwixt St. Nicholas and Henry VIIth's chapel, is a large monument erected to the memory of Sir Tho. Ingram, Knt. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter, and Privy-counſellor to K. Charles II. He died Feb. 13, 1671. This monument was erected by Frances his widow, daughter of Thomas Vſ. Falconberg.

Here is likewiſe an old grave-ſtone plated with braſs, repreſenting John of Windſor, nephew to Sir William of Windſor, Lord Lieut. of Ireland, in the reign of Edward III. He died April 4, 1414.

Between the chapels of St. Nicholas and St. Edmund, is a fine buſt (remarkable for the beard and whiſkers, and the dreſs of the wig) of Richard Tufton, third

ſon

ſon of Sir John Tufton, Bart. and brother to Nicholas E. Thanet. He died Oct. 4, 1631. His brother Sir Humph. Tufton, Knt. cauſed it to be erected.

There are many perſons, beſides thoſe mentioned, whoſe remains lie in this Area, particularly Ann of Cleve, ſiſter to the D. of Cleve, who was contracted in marriage to Henry VIII. and received with great pomp on Blackheath, Jan. 3, 1539, married to the king on the 9th, and in July following divorced with liberty to marry again; but being ſenſibly touched with the indignity put upon her, ſhe lived retired in England, with the title of L. Ann of Cleve, and ſaw the rival who ſupplanted her ſuffer a worſe fate. She ſurvived the king four years, and died in 1557.

A ſtill more unfortunate Queen lies near this laſt, *viz.* Ann Q. to Richard III. and daughter to Nevil, the great E. of Warwick. This Lady was poiſoned by that monſter of cruelty her huſband, to make way for a marriage with Elizabeth, daughter to his brother Edward IV. and ſiſter to the unhappy youths he had cauſed to be murdered in the Tower; which marriage he never lived to conſummate, being ſlain at the battle of Boſworth-Field.

Here are alſo the remains of an old monument of Sebert King of the Eaſt Saxons, who firſt built this church, and died July, 616: Alſo of Athelgoda, his Queen, who died Sept. 13, 615.

Of the TOMBS in the open parts of WESTMINSTER-ABBEY.

1. Of Mr. DRYDEN. This plain majeſtic monument was erected to the memory of Mr. John Dryden, by the late D. of Buckingham, who valued his writings ſo much, that he thought no inſcription neceſſary to ſpread his fame. J. DRYDEN, *born* 1632, *died* May 1, 1700. *John Sheffield, Duke of Buckinghamſhire, erected this monument*, 1720, is all you can learn of this celebrated Poet here; the reſt you muſt gather from his works, many of which will be read

with

with pleaſure as long as the Engliſh language ſhall continue to be underſtood. That divine Ode of his upon St. Cecilia's Day, has never been equalled, perhaps will never be excelled.

2. High on a pillar is a neat table monument to the memory of Mrs. MARTHA BIRCH, who as the inſcription ſhews, was daughter to Samuel Viner, Eſq. and firſt married to Francis Millington, Eſq. afterwards to Peter Birch, Prebendary of this Abbey: She died May 15, 1703, in the 50th year of her age.

3. ABRAHAM COWLEY. This monument, tho' apparently plain, is very expreſſive; the chaplet of laurel that begirts his urn, and the fire iſſuing from the mouth of the urn, are fine emblems of the glory he acquired by the ſpirit of his writings. The Latin inſcription and epitaph on the pedeſtal we find thus rendered into Engliſh:

"Near this place lies Abraham Cowley, the Pindar, Horace, and Virgil of England; and the Delight, Ornament, and Admiration of his age:

While, ſacred Bard, far worlds thy works proclaim,
And you ſurvive in an immortal fame,
Here may you bleſs'd in pleaſing quiet lie,
To guard thy Urn may hoary Faith ſtand by:
And all thy faw'rite tuneful Nine repair
To watch thy duſt with a perpetual care.
Sacred for ever may this place be made,
And may no deſp'rate hand preſume t'invade
With touch unhallow'd this religious room,
Or dare affront thy venerable tomb;
Unmov'd and undiſturb'd till time ſhall end,
May Cowley's duſt this marble ſhrine defend.

So wiſhes, and deſires that wiſh may be ſacred to poſterity, George D. of Buckingham, who erected this monument for that incomparable man. He died in the 49th year of his age, and was carried from Buckingham-Houſe, with honorable pomp, his Exequies being attended by perſons of illuſtrious characters of all degrees, and buried Aug. 3, 1667." His grave

is ſuſt before the monument, as appears by a blue ſtone, on which is engraved his name.

4 JOHN ROBERTS, Eſq. This gentleman, as the inſcription tells us, was the faithful Secretary of the Rt. Hon. Henry Pelham, Miniſter of State to King George II. and that this marble, to his memory, was erected by his three ſurviving ſiſters: Neither his age, or his death, is mentioned.

Over the inſcription is his portrait in profile, and quite above hits a delicate weeping figure by the ſide of an urn, in relief.

5. GEOFFERY CHAUCER. This has been a very beautiful monument in the Gothic ſtyle, but is now much defaced; and is generally paſſed over with a ſuperficial glance, except by thoſe who never ſuffer any thing curious to eſcape their notice. Geoffery Chaucer, to whoſe name it is ſacred, is called the Father of Engliſh Poets, and flouriſhed in the 14th Century. He was ſon to Sir John Chaucer, a Citizen of London, and employed by Edward III. in negotiations abroad relating to trade. He was a great favourite at Court, and married the Great John of Gaunt's wife's ſiſter. He was born in 1328, and died Oct. 25, 1400.

6. Mr. JOHN PHILIPS. The buſt of this gentleman, in relief, is here repreſented as in an arbor interwoven with vines, laurel-branches, and apple-trees; and over it this Motto, *Honos erit huic quoque Pomo*; alluding to the high qualities aſcribed to the apple in that excellent poem of his called Cyder. He was ſon to Stephen Philips, D. D. Archdeacon of Salop, was born at Bampton in Oxfordſhire, Dec. 30, 1675, and died at Hereford, Feb. 15, 1708, of a conſumption, in the prime of life. The inſcription on his monument is a recital of his tranſcendent virtues and abilities, and is the ſtrongeſt teſtimony of how much merit he was poſſeſt, ſince that alone could inſpire his great patron Sir Simon Harcourt, Knt. with ſuch a generous friendſhip as to countenance and encourage him in the ampleſt manner when living, and

to

to extend his regard for him even after death, by erecting this monument to his memory.

7. Barton Booth, Esq. This is a very neat monument, elegantly designed, and well executed. The bust of Mr. Booth is placed between two Cherubs, one holding a wreath over his head, in the act of crowning him; the other, in a very pensive attitude, holding a scroll, on which is inscribed his descent from an antient family in Lancashire, his admission into Westminster School under Dr. Busby, his qualifications as an Actor, which procured him both the Royal Patronage and the public applause. He died in 1733, in the 54th year of his age; and this monument was erected by his surviving widow in 1772. On the base the dramatic insignia lie broken and neglected.

8. Michael Drayton. Next to that of Mr. Booth is this gentleman's monument, but by whom erected does not appear. The inscription and epitaph were formerly in letters of gold, but now almost obliterated, and therefore are here preserved:

Michael Drayton, Esq. *a memorable Poet of his age, exchanged his Laurel for a Crown of Glory,* anno 1631.

Do, pious marble! let thy readers know
What they, and what their children owe
To Drayton's *name, whose sacred dust*
We recommend unto thy trust:
Protect his mem'ry and preserve his story;
Remain a lasting monument of his glory;
And when thy ruins shall disclaim
To be the treasurer of his name,
His name that cannot fade shall be
An everlasting monument to thee.

This Gentleman was both an excellent Poet, and a learned Antiquarian: The first appears by his Epistles and Legends; the latter by his *Polyalbion*, which the great Seldon honoured with a comment.

9. Ben. Jonson. This monument is of fine marble, and is very neatly ensculpt and ornamented with emble-

emblematical figures, alluding perhaps to the malice and envy of his cótemporaries. His Epitaph, O RARE BEN JONSON! appears to be rather a quaintenſs of humour, than intended to convey much meaning, for upon a grave-ſtone which covers the body of Sir Wil. Davenant, in the pavement on the Weſt ſide of this croſs, there is the ſame inſcription: O RARE SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT! and as Sir William, by whoſe direction this inſcription was engraved upon both, ſeems to have adopted it as ſtrongly characteriſtic, we muſt leave it to the reader to apply it as he pleaſes. He was Poet-Laureat to K. James I. and cotemporary with Shakſpeare, to whoſe writings, when living, he was no friend, tho', when dead, he wrote a Poem prefixed to his plays, which does him the ampleſt juſtice. His father was a clergyman, and he was educated at Weſtminſter-School while Mr. Camden was Maſter; but after his father's death, his mother marrying a bricklayer, he was forced from ſchool and made to lay bricks. There is a ſtory told of him, that at the building of Lincoln's-Inn he worked with his Trowel in one hand, and Horace in the other; but Mr. Camden regarding his parts, recommended him to Sir Walter Raleigh, whoſe ſon he attended in his travels, and upon his return entered himſelf of Cambridge. He died Aug. 16, 1637, aged 63.

10. SAMUEL BUTLER. This tomb, as by the inſcription appears, was erected by John Barber, Eſq. Lord Mayor of London, *that he who was deſtitute of all things when alive, might not want a monument when dead.* He was author of Hudibras, and was a man of conſummate learning, wit, and pleaſantry, peculiarly happy in his writings, though he reaped ſmall advantage from them, and ſuffered great diſtreſs by reaſon of his narrow circumſtances. He lived however to a good old age, and was buried at the expence of a private friend, in the church-yard of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden. He was born at Sternſham in Worceſterſhire, in 1612, and died at London in 1680.

11. Ed-

11. EDMOND SPENSER. Beneath Mr. Butler's there was a rough decayed tomb of Purbeck ſtone, to the memory of Mr. Edmond Spenſer, one of the beſt of Engliſh Poets, which being much decayed, a ſubſcription was ſet on foot by the liberality of Mr. Maſon in 1768 to reſtore it. The ſubſcription ſucceeded, and the monument was reſtored as nearly as poſſible to the old form, but in ſtatuary marble. His works abound with innumerable beauties, and ſuch a variety of imagery, as is ſcarce to be found in any other writer, antient or modern. On his monument is this inſcription: "Here lies (expecting the ſecond coming of our Saviour Chriſt Jeſus) the body of Edmond Spenſer, the Prince of Poets in his time, whoſe divine ſpirit needs no other witneſs than the works which he left behind him. He was born in London in 1553, and died in 1598."

12. JOHN MILTON. He was a great polemical and political writer, and Latin Secretary to Oliver Cromwell; but what have immortalized his name are thoſe two inimitable pieces, Paradiſe Loſt and Regained. He was born at London in 1604, and died at Bunhill (perhaps the ſame as Bunhill fields) in 1674, leaving three daughters behind him unprovided for; and not long ſince a grand-daughter of his was relieved by a benefit at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-Lane. In 1737, Mr. Auditor Benſon erected this monument to his memory.

13. Under MILTON is an elegant monument lately erected to the memory of Mr. GRAY. This monument ſeems expreſſive of the compliment contained in the Epitaph, where the Lyric Muſe in *alt relief* is holding a medallion of the Poet, and at the ſame time pointing the finger up to the buſt of Milton which is directly over it.

No more the Grecian muſe unrivall'd reigns;
To Britain let the nations homage pay;

&c

She felt a Homer's fire in Milton's strains,
A Pindar's rapture in the lyre of Gray.

Died July 30, 1771, aged 54.

14. THOMAS SHADWELL. This monument, which is of curious marble, ornamented with a fine mantling, urn, and buſt, and crowned with a chaplet of bays, was erected by Dr. John Shadwell, to the memory of his deceaſed father. The inſcription ſets forth, that he was deſcended from an antient family in Staffordſhire, was Poet-Laureat and Hiſtoriographer in the reign of K. William, and died Nov. 20, 1692, in the 55th year of his age. He was author of ſeveral plays, was ſatirized by Dryden under the character of Ogg, in the 2d part of Abſalom and Achitophel. He died at Chelſea by taking opium, to which he had been long accuſtomed; and was there buried.

15. MATTHEW PRIOR. This ſtately monument is finely decorated. On one ſide the pedeſtal ſtands the figure of Thalia, one of the Nine Muſes, with a flute in her hand; and on the other Hiſtory, with her book ſhut; between both is the buſt of the deceaſed upon a raiſed altar of fine marble, on the outermoſt ſide of which is a Latin inſcription, importing, that while he was buſied in writing the hiſtory of his own times, Death interpoſed, and broke both the thread of his diſcourſe and of his life, Sept. 18, 1721, in the 57th year of his age. Over the buſt is a pediment, on the aſcending ſides of which are two boys, one with an hour-glaſs in his hand run out, the other holding a torch reverſed; on the apex of the pediment is an urn, and on the baſe of the monument a long inſcription, reciting the principal employments in which he had been engaged; particularly, that, by order of K. William and Q. Mary, he aſſiſted at the Congreſs of the confederate powers at the Hague in 1690; in 1697, was one of the Plenipotentiaries at the peace of Ryſwick; and in the following year was

of

of the Embaſſy to France, and alſo Secretary of State in Ireland. In 1700 he was made one of the Board of Trade; in 1711 Firſt Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms; and laſtly, in the ſame year, was ſent by Q. Anne to Lewis XIV. of France, with propoſals of peace. All theſe truſts he executed with uncommon addreſs and abilities; and had retired from public buſineſs, when a violent cholic, occaſioned by a cold, carried him off; by which the world was deprived of an invaluable treaſure, which he was preparing to lay before the public.

16. CHARLES de St. DENNIS, Lord of St. Evremond. This Gentleman, as appears by the inſcription, was of a noble family in Normandy, and was employed in the army in France, in which he roſe to the rank of a Marſhal; but retiring to Holland, he was from thence invited by K. Charles II. into England, where he lived in the greateſt intimacy with the King and principal nobility; more particularly with the Ducheſs of Mazarine. He had a very ſprightly turn both in converſation and writing. He lived to the age of 90, and was carried off at laſt by a violent fit of the Strangury, Sept. 9, 1703. Tho' he left France, as may be imagined, on account of religion, yet in his will he left 20*l.* to poor Roman Catholics, and 20*l.* to poor French refugees; beſides other legacies to be diſpoſed of to thoſe in diſtreſs, of what religion ſoever they might be.

17. MRS. PRITCHARD. This monument is a tablet only, on which is inſcribed,

To the memory of Mrs. Pritchard,
This Tablet is here placed by a voluntary ſubſcription of thoſe who admired and eſteemed her. She retired from the ſtage, of which ſhe had long been the ornament, in the month of April, 1768, and died at Bath in the month of Auguſt following, in the 57th year of her age.

Her comic vein had every charm to pleaſe,
'Twas Nature's dictates breath'd with Nature's eaſe.

Ev'n

Ev'n when her powers ſuſtain'd the tragic load,
Full, clear, and juſt, the harmonious accents flow'd,
And the big paſſions of her feeling heart
Burſt freely forth, and ſham'd the ratmic art.
Oft on the Scene, with colours not her own,
She painted Vice, and taught us what to ſhun:
One virtuous track her real life purſued,
That nobler part was uniformly good;
Each duty there to ſuch perfection wrought,
That, if the precepts fail'd, the example taught.

W. Whitehead, P. L.

18. WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE. Both the deſign and workmanſhip of this monument are extremely elegant; the figure of Shakeſpeare, and his attitude, his dreſs, his ſhape, his genteel air, and fine compoſure, all ſo delicately expreſſed by the Sculptor, cannot be ſufficiently admired; and thoſe beautiful lines of his that appear upon the ſcroll, are very happily choſen.

The cloud cap'd Towers, the gorgeous Palaces,
The ſolemn Temples, the great Globe itſelf,
Yea, all which it inherits, ſhall diſſolve,
And, like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion,
Leave not a wreck behind.

The heads on the pedeſtal, repreſenting Henry V. Richard III. and Q. Elizabeth, (three principal characters in his Plays) are likewiſe proper ornaments to grace his tomb. In ſhort, the taſte that is here ſhewn does honor to thoſe great names under whoſe direction, by the public favour, it was ſo elegantly conſtructed; namely, the Earl of Burlington, Dr. Mead, Mr. Pope, and Mr. Martin. It was deſigned by Kent, executed by Scheemakers, and the expence defrayed by the grateful contributions of the public.

19. JAMES THOMSON. Next is a monument erected to the memory of James Thomſon, Author of the Seaſons, and other poetical works. It was the work of Michael Henry Spang, Statuary, after a deſign of Mr. Adam, Architect to his Majeſty. The

figure

figure of Mr. Thomſon, leans its left arm upon a pedeſtal, holding a Book in one hand, and the Cap of Liberty in the other. Upon the pedeſtal in Baſs Relief, are the Seaſons; to which a boy points, offering him a Laurel Crown, as the reward of his genius. At the feet of the figure is the Tragic maſk, and the antient harp. The whole is ſupported by a projecting pedeſtal, and in a pannel is the following inſcription:

JAMES THOMSON.

Ætatis 48, *Obiit* 27, *Auguſt* 1748.

Tutor'd by thee, ſweet Poetry exalts her voice to ages, and informs the page, with muſic, image, ſentiment, and thought, never to die!

This monument was erected 1762.

20. NICHOLAS ROWE, Eſq. Next to Shakſpeare is a very fine monument to the memory of this Gentleman, and his only daughter. On the pedeſtal, about 20 inches high, which ſtands on an altar, is a moſt beautiful buſt; near it is the figure of a Lady in the deepeſt ſorrow; and between both on a pyramid behind is a medallion, with the head of a young Lady in relief. On the front of the pedeſtal is this inſcription: "To the memory of Nicholas Rowe, Eſq. who died in 1718, aged 45. And of Charlotte his only daughter, wife of Henry Fane, Eſq. who inheriting her father's ſpirit, and amiable in her own innocence and beauty, died in the 23d year of her age, 1739."—Underneath, upon the front of the altar, is this Epitaph:

Thy reliques, Rowe! to this ſad ſhrine we truſt,
And near thy Shakeſpeare place thy honour'd buſt.
Oh! ſkill'd next him to draw the tender tear,
For never heart felt paſſion more ſincere;
To nobler ſentiments to fire the brave,
For never Briton more diſdain'd a ſlave;
Peace to thy gentle ſhades, and endleſs reſt,
Bleſt in thy genius, in thy love too bleſt!
And bleſt, that, timely from our ſcene remov'd,
Thy ſoul enjoys that liberty it lov'd!

To

To these so mourn'd in death, so lov'd in life,
The childless mother, and the widow'd wife,
With tears inscribes this monumental stone,
That holds their ashes, and expects her own.

Mr. Rowe was Poet Laureat, and Author of several fine tragedies; and just before his death had finished a translation of Lucan's Pharsalia.

21. JOHN GAY. This fine monument was erected to the memory of the excellent person represented upon it, by the bounty and favour of the Duke and Duchess of Queensberry, who were the great encouragers of his genius. The masks, tragedy-dagger, and instruments of music, which are blended together in a group, are emblematical devices, alluding to the various ways of writing in which he excelled, namely, farce, satire, fable, and pastoral. The short Epitaph on the front was written by himself. It is censured by some for its levity.

Life is a jest, and all things show it:
I thought so once, but now I know it.

Underneath are these verses, by Mr. Pope, who lived always in great friendship with Mr. Gay.

Of manners gentle, of affections mild;
In wit, a man; simplicity, a child;
With native humour temp'ring virtuous rage,
Form'd to delight, at once, and lash the age;
Above temptation in a low estate,
And uncorrupted e'en among the great:
A safe companion, and an easy friend:
Unblam'd thro' life, lamented in thy end:
These are thy honors; not that here thy bust
Is mixed with heroes, or with kings thy dust;
But that the worthy and the good shall say,
Striking their pensive bosoms — Here lies Gay.

He died Dec. the 4th, 1732, aged 45.

22. OLIVER GOLDSMITH, M. D. On this neat monument is represented the portrait of the Doctor in profile. A festoon curtain, olive-branches, and books, are the chief ornaments. Underneath is a Latin inscription, of which the following is the import:

That he was eminent as a Poet, Philoſopher, and Hiſtorian; that he ſcarce left any ſpecies of writing unattempted, and none that he attempted, unimproved; that he was maſter of the ſofter paſſions, and could at pleaſure command tears or provoke laughter; but in every thing he ſaid or did, good-nature was predominant; that he was witty, ſublime, ſpirited, and facetious; in ſpeech pompous; in converſation elegant and graceful; that the love of his aſſociates, the fidelity of his friends, and the veneration of his readers, *had raiſed this monument to his memory.* He was born in Ireland, Nov. 29, 1731, educated at Dublin, and died at London, April 14, 1774.

23. JOHN *Duke of* ARGYLE *and* GREENWICH. This lofty and magnificent monument is encloſed with rails, and decorated with figures as large as life. On one ſide the baſe is the figure of Minerva, and on the other of Eloquence; the one looking ſorrowfully up at the principal figure, the other pathetically deploring the public loſs at his death. Above is the figure of Hiſtory, with one hand holding a book, with the other writing on a pyramid of finely-coloured marble the titles of the hero, whoſe actions are ſuppoſed to be contained in the book, on the cover of which in letters of gold, are inſcribed the date of his Grace's birth, Oct. 10, 1689, and time of his death, Oct. 4, 1743. The principal figure is ſpirited even to the verge of life. On the pyramid is this Epitaph, ſaid to be written by Paul Whitehead, Eſq.

Briton, behold! if patriot worth be dear,
A ſhrine that claims thy tributary tear;
Silent that tongue admiring ſenates heard,
Nerveleſs that arm oppoſing legions fear'd.
Nor leſs, O Campbell, ſhine the pow'r to pleaſe,
And give to grandeur all the grace of eaſe.
Long from thy life let kindred heroes trace
Arts which enoble ſtill the nobleſt race;
Others may owe their future fame to me,
I borrow immortality from thee.

Under this in great letters is written,

JOHN DUKE OF ARGYLE AND GR

at which point the pen of History ſeſts.

On the baſe of the monument is this inſcription: "In memory of an honeſt man, a conſtant friend, JOHN the great Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, a General and Orator exceeded by none in the age he lived. Sir Henry Farmer, Bart. by his laſt will, left the ſum of 500*l* towards erecting this monument, and recommended the above inſcription." It may be obſerved, that the Thought in the two laſt lines of the Epitaph is borrowed from Drayton's.

24. MARY HOPE. In a table affixed to the wall is the following inſcription:

To the memory of Mary Hope, who died at Brockhall, in the county of Northampton, on the 25th of June, 1767, aged 25, and whoſe remains lie in the neighbouring church at Norton, this ſtone, an unavailing tribute of affliction, is by her huſband erected and inſcribed.

She was the only daughter of Eliab Breton, of Fourtree Hill, Middleſex, Eſq. and was married to John Hope, of London, merchant, to whom ſhe left three infant ſons, Charles, John, and William.

Tho' low in earth, her beauteous form decay'd,
My faithful wife, my lov'd Maria's laid,
In ſad remembrance the afflicted raiſe
No pompous tomb inſcrib'd with venal praiſe.
To ſtateſmen, warriors, and to kings belong
The trophied ſculpture and the poet's ſong,
And theſe the proud expiring often claim,
Their wealth bequeathing, to record their name,
But humble virtue ſtealing to the duſt
Needs not our lays or monumental buſt.
To name her virtues ill beſits my grief;
What was my bliſs can now give no relief;
A huſband mourns—the reſt let friendſhip tell;
Fame—ſpread her worth—a huſband knew it well.

25. EDWARD ATKYNS. Next to the above is a monument to the memories of Edw. Atkyns, Sir

Rob. Atkyns, his eldeſt ſon. Sir Edw. Atkyns, his youngeſt ſon. And of Sir Rob. Atkyns, eldeſt ſon of the above Robert. The firſt was one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reigns of Cha. I. and II. and of ſuch loyalty as to reſiſt the moſt ſplendid offers of the Oliverian party. He died in 1669, aged 81. The ſecond was created Knt. of the Bath at the reſtoration, was afterwards L. C. B. of the Exchequer under K. William, and Speaker of the H. of Lords in ſeveral parliaments; a perſon of eminent learning as his writings abundantly prove. He died in 1719, aged 88. The third was L. C. B. of the Exchequer at the time of the revolution; but not approving that meaſure he retired from public buſineſs to his ſeat in Norfolk, where his chief employment was healing breaches among his neighbours, which he decided with ſuch exemplary juſtice, that none refuſed his reference, nor did the moſt litigious men appeal from his award. He died in 1698, aged 68. The fourth was verſed in the antiquities of his country; of which his hiſtory of Glouceſterſhire was a proof. He died in 1711, aged 60 years.

The inſcription ſets forth, that in memory of his anceſtors, who have ſo honourably preſided in the Courts of Juſtice in Weſtminſter-Hall, Edward Atkyns, Eſq. late of Kitteringham, in Norfolk, 2d ſon of the laſt-named Sir Edward, in memory of his anceſtors, cauſed this monument to be erected. He died Jan. 20, 1750, aged 79 years.

26. GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL. This is the laſt monument which that eminent Statuary Roubiliac lived to finiſh. 'Tis affirmed, that he firſt became conſpicuous, and afterwards finiſhed the exerciſe of his art with a figure of this extraordinary man. The firſt was erected in the gardens at Vaux-Hall, therefore well known to the public. The laſt figure is very elegant, and the face is a ſtrong likeneſs of its original. The left arm is reſting on a group of muſical inſtruments, and the attitude is very expreſſive of great attention to the harmony of an Angel playing on an harp in the clouds over his head. Before it lies the

the celebrated Meſſiah, with that part open, where is the much admired air, *I know that my Redeemer liveth.* Beneath only this inſcription:

George Frederick Handel, Eſq. born Feb. 23, 1684. Died April 14, 1759.

27. Sir THOMAS and Lady ROBINSON. This is a moſt magnificent monument ſacred (as the inſcription ſets forth) to the memory of Dowager Baroneſs of Lechmore, eldeſt daughter of Charles Howard, 3d E. of Carliſle, and widow of Nicholas Ld. Lechmore; afterwards married to Sir Tho. Robinſon of Rookby-Park in the county of York, Bt. who ordered by his laſt Will, this monument to be erected to perpetuate his grateful ſenſe of the pleaſure he had in the converſation of an accompliſhed woman, a ſincere friend, and an agreeable companion; with particular directions that his own buſt ſhould be placed by her's. She was born Oct. 28, 1728, and died Apr. 10, 1772, aged 44. Sir Thomas, after enjoying many honourable and lucrative employments in the State, ſpent the latter part of his life in retirement, dying March 3, 1777, aged 76.

28. WILLIAM OUTRAM, D. D. The Latin inſcription on this monument gives an ample account of the perſon for whom it was erected. He was born in Derbyſhire, Fellow of Trinity and Chriſt-Church Colleges in Cambridge, Canon of this Abbey, and Archdeacon of Leiceſter; an accompliſhed divine, a nervous and accurate writer, an excellent and diligent preacher, firſt in Lincolnſhire, afterwards in London, and laſtly at St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter, where he finiſhed his life with great applauſe, Aug. 22, 1678, aged 54. The inſcription on the pedeſtal ſhews farther, that, after a long and religious life, and 42 years of widowhood, Jane, his wife, died Oct. 4, 1721.

29. Dr. STEPHEN HALES. Over Dr. Outram, is a monument erected to the memory of that eminent divine and philoſopher Dr. Stephen Hales. Here you ſee three beautiful figures in relief, Religion, Faith, and

and Virtue, the latter holds a medalion of this great explorer of nature to public view; Religion is deploring the loſs of the Divine; and at the feet of Faith, the winds are diſplayed on a globe, which allude to his invention of the Ventilators. The Latin inſcription is to the following effect:

To the memory of Stephen Hales, Doctor in Divinity: Auguſta, the mother, of that beſt of Kings, George the Third, has placed this monument; who choſe him, when living, to officiate as her Chaplain; and after he died, which was on the 4th of January, 1761, in the 84th year of his age, honoured him with this marble.

About the tomb of Hales, whoſe fair deſign
And poliſh great Auguſta caus'd to ſhine,
Religion, hoary Faith, and Virtue wait,
And ſhed perpetual tears in mournful ſtate.
But of the preacher, render'd to his clay,
The voice of wiſdom ſtill has this to ſay:
He was a man to hear affliction's cry,
And trace his Maker's works with curious eye.
O HALES! *thy praiſes not the lateſt age*
Shall e'er diminiſh, or ſhall blot thy page.
England, ſo proud of Newton, ſhall agree,
She has a ſon of equal rank in thee."

30. ISAAC BARROW. This monument is remarkable for a fine buſt on the top of it, repreſenting this truly great man, who, as his inſcription ſhews, was Chaplain to K. Charles II. Head of Trinity College, Cambridge, Geometry Profeſſor of Greſham College in London, and of Greek and Mathematics at Cambridge. This great divine, in his youth, travelled through moſt parts of Europe, and learned the moſt polite languages. His works have been ſaid to be the foundation of all the divinity that has been written ſince his time. He died May 4, 1677, aged 47.

31. EDW. WETENHALL, M. D. Over Iſaac Barrow's is a handſome monument for Dr. Wetenhall, an eminent Phyſician, ſon to Bp. Wetenhall, who died Aug. 29, 1733. His father was Dr. Edw. Weten-

Wetenhall, who was firſt advanced to the ſee of Cork in Ireland, which he filled with great dignity for 20 years; but was afterwards tranſlated from thence to Killmore and Roſs, which he held fourteen years. He died Nov. 12, 1713, aged 78.

32. THOMAS TRIPLETT. This gentleman was likewiſe a great divine. He was born near Oxford, and educated at Chriſt Church, where he was eſteemed a wit, a good Grecian, and a poet. In 1645, he was made Prebendary of Preſton in the Church of Sarum, and had alſo a living, which being ſequeſtered in the rebellion, he fled to Ireland, and taught ſchool in Dublin, where he was when King Charles I. was beheaded. Not liking Ireland, he returned to England, and taught ſchool at Hayes, in Middleſex, till the reſtoration, when he was made Prebendary of Weſtminſter, and of Fenton in the Church of York. He died at a good old age, July 18, 1670, much beloved and lamented.

33. Sir RICHARD COX. Adjoining to Triplett's is a table monument of white marble, erected to the memory of this gentleman, who was Taſter to Q. Elizabeth and K. James I. and to the latter Steward of the Houſhold; a man commended in his epitaph for his religion, humanity, chaſtity, temperance, friendſhip, beneficence, charity, vigilance, and ſelf-denial. He was third ſon to Thomas Cox, of Beymonds in Hertfordſhire, and died a batchelor, in the 60th year of his age, Dec. 13, 1623.

34. ISAAC CASAUBON. This neat monument was erected by the learned Dr. Moreton, B. of Durham, to the memory of that profound ſcholar and critic whoſe name is inſcribed upon it, and who, though a native of France, and in his younger years Royal Library-keeper at Paris, yet was ſo diſſatisfied with the ceremonial part of the Romiſh worſhip, that, upon the murder of his great patron Henry IV. he willingly quitted his native country, and at the earneſt entreaty of K. James I. ſettled in England; where, fo-

for his uncommon knowledge, he became the admiration of all men of learning. He died 1614, aged 55.

35. JOHN ERNEST GRABE. Over Caſaubon's is a curious figure, large as the life, repreſenting this great man ſitting upon a marble tomb contemplating the ſorrows of death, and the horrors of the grave. He was a man deeply ſkilled in oriental learning. He died Nov. 3, 1711, aged 46, and was buried at Pancras, near London. This monument was erected by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

36. WILLIAM CAMDEN. Next the Weſt Corner of this Croſs is an antient monument to the memory of the great recorder of our antiquities, who is repreſented in a half-length, in the dreſs of his time, with his left hand holding a book, and his right his gloves, reſting on an altar, on the body of which is a Latin inſcription, ſetting forth "his indefatigable induſtry in illuſtrating the Britiſh antiquities, and his candour, ſincerity, and pleaſant good humour in private life." He was ſon to Sampſon Camden, Citizen of London, and Painter-ſtainer; was born in the Old-Bailey, May 2, 1551, and received the firſt rudiments of his education at Chriſt Church Hoſpital. In 1566, he entered himſelf of Magdalen College, Oxford, but afterwards removed to Pembroke, where he became acquainted with Dr. Goodman, Dean of Weſtminſter, by whoſe recommendation, in 1575, he was made ſecond Maſter of the Abbey-School, and began the laborious work of his antiquities, encouraged thereto and aſſiſted by his patron Dr. Goodman. In Auguſt, 1622, he fell from his chair at his houſe in Chiſſelhurſt in Kent, and never recovered, but lingered till Nov. 9, 1623, and then died, aged 74.

This monument has lately been repaired and beautified at the charge and expence of the Univerſity of Oxford, and iron rails ſet before it.

Theſe are all the memorable perſonages whoſe tombs adorn the walls of this diviſion of the Abbey; but there are ſome names to be met with on the pave-

ment

ment too conſiderable to be paſſed over unnoticed. Among theſe you will find Thomas Parr, of the county of Salop, born in 1483. He lived in the reign of ten princes, namely, Edward IV. Edward V. Richard III. Henry VII. Henry VIII. Edward VI. Q. Mary, Q. Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I; aged 152 years, and was buried here, Nov. 15, 1635. One thing remarkable of this old man is, that at the age of 130 a proſecution was entered againſt him in the Spiritual Court for baſtardy, and with ſuch effect, that he did penance publicly in the church for that offence.—Not far from Parr, diſtinguiſhed by a ſmall white ſtone, thus inſcribed,

O RARE SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT!

lie the remains of that once celebrated poet, who, upon the death of Ben Jonſon, ſucceeded him as Poet Laureat to Charles I. but having loſt his noſe by an *accident*, was cruelly bantered by the wits of the ſucceeding reign. He was a vintner's ſon at Oxford, whoſe wife being a woman of admirable wit, and ſprightly converſation, drew the politeſt men of that age to their houſe, among whom Shakſpeare is ſaid to be a frequent viſitor. His education was at Lincoln College, where he became acquainted with Endimion Porter, Henry Jermain, and Sir John Suckling. He died in 1668, aged 63.

Not far from Davenant lies Sir Rt. Murray, a great Mathematician, and one of the founders of the Royal-Society, of which he was the firſt Preſident, and while he lived the very ſoul of that body. He died ſuddenly, July 4, 1673, in the garden at Whitehall, and was buried at the King's expence.

Between the firſt pillar of this croſs and Dryden's monument, is an ancient ſtone of grey marble, on which, by the marks, has been the image of a man in armour. This covers the body of Robert Haule, who, at the battle of Najara, in Spain, in Richard II's time, together with John Shakel, his comrade, took the Earl of Denia priſoner, who, under pretence of raiſing

raiſing money for his ranſom, obtained his liberty, leaving his ſon as hoſtage in their hands. Upon their coming to England, the D. of Lancaſter demanded him for the King; but they refuſed to deliver him up without the ranſom, and were therefore both committed to the Tower, from whence eſcaping, they took ſanctuary in this Abbey. Sir Ralph Ferreris and Alan Buxal, the one Governor, the other Captain of the Tower, with 50 men, purſued them, and having by fair promiſes gained over Shakel, they attempted to ſeize Haule by force, who made a deſperate defence; but being over-powered by numbers, was ſlain Aug. 11, 1378, in the Choir before the Prior's ſtall, commending himſelf to God, the avenger of wrongs. A ſervant of the Abbey fell with him. Shakel they threw into priſon, but afterwards ſet him at liberty, and the King and Council agreed to pay the ranſom of his priſoner 500 marks, and 100 marks *per annum*. Some years afterwards Shakel died, and was buried here in 1396.

Under the pavement, near Dryden's tomb, lie the remains of Francis Beaumont, the dramatic writer, who died at London, in 1615, and was buried here March 9, without tomb or inſcription.

Affixed to the pillars in this Croſs are two table monuments; the firſt to the memory of

37. Dr. SAMUEL BARTON, who by the inſcription appears to have been a Prebendary of this church, and a perſon of admirable genius and learning. He died Sept. 1715, aged 62.——The other to the memory of

38. Dr. ANTH. HORNECK. This gentleman was born at Wettenberg in Zealand, but educated at Queen's College, Oxford; was King's Divinity Profeſſor and Chaplain, a Prebendary of this Church, and Preacher at the Savoy: a man, as his inſcription declares, of the firſt rank for learning, holineſs of life, and gravity of manners; an indefatigable preacher,

and

and a ſmooth and florid orator. He died of the ſtone, Jan. 31, 1696, aged 56.

We proceed now to the SOUTH ISLE; where, turning your face to the wall, you will ſee the tomb of

39. SOPHIA FAIRHOLM. This lady, of whom we know nothing but by her monumental inſcription, was born in Scotland, and was mother to the Marq. of Annandale, who, as a mark of his duty and gratitude, cauſed this monument to be erected to her memory. It is the repreſentation of an ancient ſepulchre, over which a ſtately edifice is raiſed, ornamented at top with the family arms. She died Dec. 13, 1716, aged 49.

40. ANN WEMYS. Affixed to the wall is a ſmall oval tablet, thus inſcribed: "Near theſe ſteps lies the body of Mrs. Ann Wemys, daughter to Dr. Lodowick Wemys, ſome time Prebendary of this Cathedral; and of Mrs. Jane Bargrave, his wife, who departed this life Dec. 19, 1698, in her 67th year."

41. Over this is an elegant monument to the memory of Sir JOHN BURLAND, Knt. LL. D. where on a pyramid of black marble is repreſented his profile in a medallion of ſtatuary marble, decorated with emblems, alluding to the qualities for which he was eminent, particularly the Caduceus, denoting his eloquence, and the ſcales, expreſſive of his juſtice. The inſcription is as follows:

Sir JOHN BURLAND, Knt. LL. D. One of the Barons of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer; as a man valuable and beloved; as a judge, honoured and revered. He died ſuddenly, on the 29th of Feb. 1776, aged 51 years; having left one ſon by his Lady Lætitia, the only daughter of Wm. Berkeley Portman, of Orchard Portman, and Pylle, in the county of Somerſet; and Ann his wife, only daughter of Sir Edward Seymour, of Maiden Bradley, in Wilts, formerly Speaker of the Houſe of Commons.

42. Next

42. Next to this is the magnificent monument of WILLIAM WRAGG, Esq; conſiſting of a tablet of white Carrara marble, crowned with a Faſcia ſupporting the figure of Memory, leaning in a thoughtful attitude over an urn enriched with marine ornaments, in the centre of which is repreſented the fatal accident that happened to the ſhip in which he was embarked, when he with many more were drowned. His ſon who accompanied him was miraculouſly ſaved on a package, ſupported by a black ſlave till he was caſt on ſhore on the coaſt of Holland.

43. Sir CLOUDESLY SHOVEL, Knt. This monument requires the more attention, as it has given offence to men of the beſt taſte, particularly to the great Mr. Addiſon, who complains, that, inſtead of the brave rough Engliſh Admiral, which was the diſtinguiſhing character of this plain gallant man, he is here repreſented dreſſed like a beau, repoſing himſelf upon velvet cuſhions, under a canopy of ſtate. He excepts againſt the inſcription likewiſe, which, inſtead of celebrating the many remarkable actions performed in the ſervice of his country, acquaints us only with the manner of his death, in which it was impoſſible for him to reap any honour.—The inſcription is this: *Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, Knt. Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, and Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet—the juſt reward of his long and faithful ſervices.—He was deſervedly beloved of his country, and eſteemed, tho' dreaded, by the enemy, who had often experienced his conduct and courage.—Being ſhipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, in his voyage from Thoulon, Oct. 22, 1707, at night, in the 57th year of his age, his fate was lamented by all, but eſpecially by the ſeafaring part of the nation, to whom he was a generous patron, and a worthy example.—His body was flung on the ſhore, and buried with others in the ſand; but being ſoon after taken up, was placed under this monument, which his Royal Miſtreſs had cauſed to be erected, to commemorate his ſteady loyalty, and extraordinary*

dinary virtues.—On the baſe of this monument is repreſented, in baſs relief, the ſhip Aſſociation, in which the Admiral ſailed, as ſtriking againſt a rock, with ſeveral others periſhing at the ſame time; and at the top are two boys blowing trumpets.—Through the whole there is, indeed, no great meaning, and yet there is ſomething in it grand and not unpleaſing.

44. THOMAS KNIPE, S. T. P. This monument was erected by Alice, ſecond wife to this learned man, who for 50 years was employed in Weſtminſter-School, 16 whereof as Head-Maſter. He was alſo a Prebendary of this Cathedral. The long Latin inſcription contains nothing more than a laboured recital of a good man's virtues: and that this good man died Aug. 8, 1711, aged 73.

At his feet is the grave of his affectionate ſcholar, William King, LL. D. without any inſcription.

45. GEORGE STEPNEY, Eſq; Adjoining to Knipe's is a monument, rich in materials, but mean in deſign, to the memory of George Stepney, Eſq; deſcended from the Stepneys of Pendergraſt, in Pembrokeſhire, but born at Weſtminſter, in 1663, and entered of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1682. In 1692 he was ſent Envoy to the Elector of Brandenburgh; in 1696 and 1697, to the Electors of Mentz, Triers, Cologne, Palatine, Landgrave of Heſſe, and to the Congreſs of Frankfort. On his return from which he was made Commiſſioner of Trade; in 1698 was ſent a ſecond time Envoy to the Elector of Brandenburgh; in 1699, in the ſame quality, to Poland; in 1701, a ſecond time to the Emperor; and laſtly, in 1706, to the States-General. All theſe ſeveral embaſſies he conducted with ſuch integrity, application, and eaſe, that he generally exceeded the expectations of his ſovereigns, William and Anne, by whom he was employed. He died at Chelſea, in 1706.

46. JOHN METHUEN. Over Stepney's is a monument erected to the memory of John Methuen, Eſq;

Eſq; who died in the ſervice of his country in Portugal, July 13, 1706, and was here interred, Sept. 17, 1708.

47. Sir PAUL METHUEN. Alſo to that of his ſon the Rt. Hon. Sir Paul Methuen, of Biſhop's-Canning, Wilts, one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy-Council, and Knt. of the moſt Hon. Order of the Bath, who died April 11, 1757, aged 86.

48. ISAAC WATTS. A moſt beautiful little monument of white marble is here erected to the memory of Dr. Iſaac Watts. It is divided by a faſcia, over which a buſt of that eminent divine is exhibited, ſupported by genii, who ſeem pleaſed with the office to which they are allotted. Underneath, in a circle, is a fine figure of the Doctor, ſitting on a ſtool, in the attitude of deep contemplation, which is finely expreſſed by an angel opening to him the wonders of creation, while in one hand he holds a pen, and with the other points to a celeſtial globe. His name and the dates of his birth and death are inſcribed on the plinth: Iſaac Watts, D. D. born July 17, 1674. Died Nov. 25, 1748.

49. Sir RICHARD BINGHAM. On a plain marble ſtone againſt the wall is an Engliſh inſcription, reciting the military glories of the Knight to whom it is inſcribed, who was of the ancient family of the Binghams of Bingham Melcomb in Dorſetſhire; and ſerved in the reign of Q. Mary at St. Quintin's; in the reign of Q. Elizabeth at Leith in Scotland; in the iſle of Candy under the Venetians; at Cabo Chaio and the famous battle of Lepanto againſt the Turks; in the civil wars of France, in the Netherlands, and at Smerwick. After this he was made Governor of Connaught in Ireland, where he overthrew the Iriſh Scots, expelled the traiterous Orourke, ſuppreſſed the rebellion, and was finally made Marſhal of Ireland, and Governor of Leinſter. He died at Dublin, Jan. 19, 1598, aged 70; from whence he was brought, and here interred by Sir John Ringley, ſome time his ſervant.

50. GEORGE CHURCHILL. This is a lofty monu-

monument, much more elegant than thoſe we have juſt paſſed, and the inſcription amply ſets forth the merits of the hero whoſe fame it is intended to tranſmit. This great man was ſecond ſon to Sir Winſton Churchill of Dorſetſhire, Knt. and brother to John Duke of Marlborough. He was early trained to military affairs, and ſerved with great honour by ſea and land under Charles II. James II. William and Anne. He was captain in the Engliſh fleet at the burning the French at La Hogue in K. William's reign; and for his bravery there made one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Admiralty. In the ſucceeding reign he was made Admiral in Chief. He died May 8, 1710, aged 58.

51. Capt. WILLAM JULIUS. Of this gentleman we know nothing but that he commanded the Colcheſter man of war; and died Oct. 3, 1698, aged 33. Nor is there any thing remarkable in his monument.—Under this monument is that of

52. GENERAL STRODE. This is a tablet of fine marble, decorated with military trophies, and bearing this inſcription:

Near this place lie the remains of William Strode, Eſq; Lieut.-Gen. of his Majeſty's forces, and Colonel of the 62d regiment of foot. He departed this life Jan. 14, 1776, in the 78th year of his age.

Who conſtantly attended his duty, both at home and abroad, during a courſe of 60 years ſervice. He was a ſtrenuous aſſertor of both civil and religious liberty as eſtabliſhed at the glorious Revolution by K. William.

Military reader! Go thou and do likewiſe.

53. PALMES FAIRBORNE. Between two ſtately pyramids of black marble ſtanding on cannon-balls, adorned in the middle with emblematical devices in relief, and having two Mooriſh Emperors heads in profile on their tops, is a handſome monument with this inſcription: "Sacred to the immortal memory of Sir Palmes Fairborne, Knt. Gov. of Tangier, in the execu-

execution of which command he was mortally wounded by a ſhot from the Moors then beſieging the town, in the 46th year of his age, Oct. 24, 1680."

His epitaph written by Mr. Dryden.

Ye ſacred reliques which your marble keep,
Here, undiſturb'd by wars, in quiet ſleep:
Diſcharge the truſt, which (when it was below)
Fairborne's undaunted ſoul did undergo,
And be the town's Palladium from the foe.
Alive and dead theſe walls he will defend:
Great actions great examples muſt attend.
The Candian ſiege his early valour knew,
Where Turkiſh blood did his young hands imbrue;
From thence returning, with deſerv'd applauſe,
Againſt the Moors his well-fleſh'd ſword he draws,
The ſame the courage, and the ſame the cauſe.
His youth and age, his life and death combine,
As in ſome great and regular deſign,
All of a piece throughout, and all divine.
Still nearer heav'n his virtues ſhone more bright,
Like riſing flames expanding in their height,
The martyr's glory crown'd the ſoldier's fight.
More bravely Britiſh Gen'ral never fell,
Nor Gen'ral's death was e'er reveng'd ſo well,
Which his pleas'd eyes beheld before their cloſe,
Follow'd by thouſand victims of his foes.
To his lamented loſs, for times to come,
His pious widow conſecrates this tomb.

The enrichments in relief on the pyramids repreſent the manner of his glorious death; on one ſide he is viewing the enemy's lines before the town, and is ſhot; on the other ſide is a hearſe and ſix horſes, bringing him off wounded to the Caſtle. On a lofty dome is the deceaſed's arms, with this motto, TUTUS SI FORTIS. Over it a Turk's head on a dagger, by way of creſt, which he won by his valour in fighting againſt that people in the German war.

54. Maj. RICHARD CREED. This is a table monument againſt the wall, enriched with military trophies;

trophies; and on it there is this inſcription: "To the memory of the honoured Maj. Richard Creed, who attended his Majeſty K. William III. in all his wars, every where ſignalizing himſelf, and never more himſelf than when he looked the enemy in the face. At the glorious battle of Blenheim, 1704, he commanded thoſe ſquadrons that began the attack; in two ſeveral charges he remained unhurt; but in a third, after many wounds received, ſtill valiantly fighting, he was ſhot through the head: His dead body was brought off by his brother, at the hazard of his own life, and buried there. To his memory his ſorrowful mother erects this monument, placing it near another which her ſon, when living, uſed to look upon with pleaſure, for the worthy mention it makes of that great man Edward Earl of Sandwich, to whom he had the honour to be related, and whoſe heroic virtues he was ambitious to imitate. He was the eldeſt ſon of John Creed, of Oundel, Eſq; and Elizabeth his wife, only daughter of Sir Gilbert Pickering, Bart. of Tichmarſh, in Northamptonſhire."

55. Sir JOHN CHARDIN, Bart. This monument is very emblematical, alluding to the travels of this gentleman, by which, as his motto expreſſes, *he acquired his fame.* The globe, round which a number of geographical inſtruments are repreſented, exhibits a view of the different countries through which he travelled; and the motto beneath refers to the dangers he providentially eſcaped, for which he aſcribes to God the glory. A journal of his travels into the Eaſtern countries he has publiſhed, a book in high eſteem.

56. Col. ROGER TOWNSHEND. Here is a ſarcophagus, ſupported by two Indians, on the front of which is repreſented, in baſs relief, the fall of this brave commander, with his officers attending him in his dying moments. This monument is decorated with military trophies, and beneath is the following inſcription:

"This

"This monument was erected by a diſconſolate parent, the Lady Viſcounteſs Townſhend, to the memory of her fifth ſon, the Hon. Lieut. Col. Roger Townſhend, who was killed by a cannon-ball, July 25, 1759, in the 28th year of his age, as he was reconnoitering the French lines at Ticonderago in North America. From the parent, the brother, and the friend, his ſocial and amiable manners, his enterprifing bravery, and the integrity of his heart, may claim the tribute of affliction: Yet, ſtranger, weep not; for tho' premature his death, his life was glorious, enrolling him with the names of thoſe immortal ſtateſmen and commanders, whoſe wiſdom and intrepidity, in the courſe of this comprehenſive and ſucceſsful war, have extended the commerce, enlarged the dominion, and upheld the majeſty of theſe kingdoms, beyond the idea of any former age."

57. Mrs. BRIDGET RADLEY, wife to Charles Radley, Eſq; (Gentleman-uſher Daily-waiter to James II.) who erected this monument to her memory. She died Nov. 20, 1679.

58. SIDNEY, Earl GODOLPHIN. This is a fine buſt, richly dreſſed, repreſenting the Earl, who, in 1661, was Groom of the Bed chamber to Charles II; in 1679, Commiſſioner of the Treaſury; in 1684, Secretary of State; and the ſame year created Baron of Rialton in Cornwall, by James II. After the Revolution he was firſt made Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and ſoon after Lord High-Treaſurer; which office, as his inſcription ſhews, together with that of Chief Miniſter, he held during the firſt nine glorious years of Q. Anne's reign. He died Sept. 15, 1712, aged 67.

59. Sir CH. HARBORD, CLEM. COTTREL, Eſq; On the baſe of this double monument is repreſented, in relief, a dreadful ſea-fight, and on the top in a wreath of laurel this inſcription, *To preſerve and unite the memory of two faithful friends who loſt their lives at ſea together, May* 28, 1672. Theſe two

young

young gentlemen of the moſt promiſing expectations, both periſhed in the Royal James, with the E. of Sandwich, who commanded in her as Vice-Admiral againſt the Dutch in that memorable fight off the coaſt of Suſſex in Charles the Second's time. The Royal James being ſet on fire, Sir Cha. Harbord, Firſt Lieutenant, tho' he might have ſaved himſelf by ſwimming, yet, out of pure affection to his worthy commander, choſe to die with him. Young Coſtrel was a volunteer, and having returned to his ſhip unwounded, from being the firſt man that had boarded a Dutchman of 70 guns, and pulled down the enſign of her with his own hands, periſhed alſo with his friends. This gentleman underſtood ſeven languages, tho' but 22 years of age. This moving ſtory is recited at large on the monument, but too long to copy.

60. WILLIAM HARGRAVE. Over the monuments of Sir Cha. Harbord, Knt. and Clement Cottrell, Eſq; is the monument of William Hargrave, Eſq; Lieut. Gen. of his Majeſty's forces, Colonel of the Royal Engliſh fuzileers, and Governor of Gibraltar; who having been 57 years a commiſſioned officer, died the 21ſt of Jan. 1748, aged 79 years.

This is a very curious monument, deſigned and executed by Mr. Roubiliac. Here you have a repreſentation of the reſurrection, by a body riſing from a ſarcophagus; a conflict between Time and Death, wherein the former, proving victorious, diveſts his antagoniſt of his power by breaking his dart, and, tumbling down, the King of Terrors drops his crown. Above is a great pile of building in a ſtate of diſſolution, and a cherub in the clouds ſounding the laſt trumpet. The whole is finely imagined, and as ingeniouſly executed.

61. DIANA TEMPLE. This old-faſhioned monument ſeems to have been deſigned not for one perſon, but for all Sir Wm. Temple's family, as appears by the inſcription, written by Sir William himſelf, in which

is

is mentioned Diana Temple, who died at 14; Dorothy Oſborn, probably Sir William's Lady, aged 66; Wm. Temple, aged 70; and Martha Giffard, called Lady Giffard, Sir William's ſiſter, aged 84.

62. ANN FIELDING. This tomb, on which are two very learned inſcriptions, one in Hebrew, the other in Ethiopic, is erected to the memory of the firſt wife of Samuel Morland, Bart. who ſeems to have been a man of great learning, eſpecially in the Eaſtern languages. The Hebrew inſcription is to this effect:

"O thou faireſt among women! O virtuous wo-
"man! the hand of the Lord hath done this.
"The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away,
"and bleſſed be the name of the Lord."

The Ethiopic inſcription is thus tranſlated:

Come lament o'er this monument with a beloved huſband for thee; but in certain hope that thou art united with Chriſt.

This lady was truly religious, virtuous, faithful, mild as a dove, and chaſte: While ſhe continued in life, ſhe was honoured; and is happy, through mercy, in death.

This is one of Mr. Addiſon's *modeſt inſcriptions*, that has not, perhaps, been three times read in more than threeſcore years.

Under the Ethiopic is this inſcription:

"Ann, daughter to George Fielding, Eſq; and Mary
"his wife, the truly loving (and as truly beloved)
"wife of Samuel Morland, Knt. and Bart. died
"Feb. 20, 1679-80."

63. CAROLA HARSNET. This tomb is much in the ſame taſte with the former, and has alſo two learned inſcriptions upon it, one in Hebrew, the other in Greek; and was erected to the memory of the ſecond wife of the ſame Baronet, who died in child-bed of her ſecond ſon, Oct. 10, 1674, in the 23d year of her age.—The inſcriptions are thus tranſlated.

Bleſſed be the Lord, my wife was precious:

Bleſſed

Bleſſed be thy remembrance, O virtuous woman. [*Thus far the Hebrew. The Greek thus:*]

When I think of thy mildneſs, patience, charity, modeſty, and piety, I lament thee, O moſt excellent creature, and grieve exceedingly; but not like ſuch as have no faith; for I believe and expect the reſurrection of thoſe who ſleep in Chriſt.

64. JOHN SMITH, Eſq; Between the two former is a beautiful monument to the memory of John Smith, Eſq; ſaid to be one of the beſt finiſhed in the church. The deſign is a pyramid and altar, on which ſits a lady veiled, mournful and diſconſolate, reſting her right arm on a fine buſt in relief. On the baſe is a Latin inſcription, ſetting forth his deſcent from the Smiths in Lincolnſhire; and iſſue, viz. two daughters, Ann the eldeſt, firſt married to Henry Parker, Eſq; ſon of Sir Harry Parker of Warwickſhire, and afterwards to Michael Ld. Dunkellin, eldeſt ſon to the Earl of Clanrickard; and Mary, the youngeſt, married to Edward Deſboverie of Langford in Wilts, Bart. John Smith, died July the 6th, 1718.

65. JAMES FLEMING. Over the above is one erected to the memory of James Fleming, Major-general of his Majeſty's forces, and Colonel of a regiment of foot, who having ſerved 44 years a commiſſioned officer, died March 17, 1750, aged 68. At the top of a beautiful pyramid of marble, is a medallion of this General.—At the baſe of which are the figures of Minerva and Hercules employed in binding the emblems of Wiſdom, Prudence, and Valour together, as characteriſtics of the hero. The decorations are military trophies.

66. Col. JOHN DAVIS. This gentleman, by his inſcription, was Preſident of the Council of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. He died Dec. 13, 1725, aged 63.

67. Gen. GEORGE WADE. Over the door that opens to the cloiſters is a moſt ſtately monument to the memory of this great man. In the centre is a beautiful marble pillar, enriched with military trophies

trophies highly finiſhed. The principal figures repreſent Fame puſhing back Time, who is eagerly approaching to pull down the pillar, with the enſigns of honour that adorn it. The whole is finely executed, and cannot be admired too much. The General's head is in a medallion; and the inſcription underneath runs thus: "To the memory of George Wade, Field-Marſhal of his Majeſty's forces, Lieut.-Gen. of the Ordnance, Col. of his Majeſty's 3d reg. of dragoon guards, Gov. of Fort William, Fort Auguſtus, and Fort George, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council. He died March 14, 1748, aged 75"

68. ROBERT CANNON, D. D. This neat monument was erected to the memory of Dr. Robert Cannon, Dean of Lincoln, and Prebendary of this church. who died March 28, 1722, aged 59.

In this place formerly ſtood the monument of Peter Griffith, Eſq; who died Aug. 18. 1628.

69. KATHERINE BOVEY. The principal figures here are Faith with her book cloſed, and Wiſdom lamenting the death of her patroneſs, between which is a lady's head in an annulet of black marble curiouſly veined. Over it is an Engliſh inſcription, giving a character of the deceaſed, who died Jan. 21, 1726, in the 72d year of her age. Mrs. Mary Pope, who lived with her near 40 years in perfect friendſhip, erected this monument to her memory.

70. Ld. Viſc. HOWE. This monument is over the former, where you will ſee a figure of the genius of the province of Maſſachuſet's Bay, in a mournful poſture, lamenting the fall of this hero, and the family arms ornamented with military trophies. Beneath is the following inſcription in large characters:

The province of Maſſachuſet's Bay in New England, by an order of the Great and General Court, bearing date, Feb. 1, 1759, cauſed this monument to be erected to the memory of George Ld. Viſc. Howe, Brig. Gen. of his Majeſty's forces in North America,

America, who was ſlain July 6, 1758, on the march to Ticonderago, in the 34th year of his age: in teſtimony of the ſenſe they had of his ſervices and military virtues, and of the affection their officers and ſoldiers bore to his command.

He lived reſpected and beloved: The public regretted his loſs; to his family it is irreparable.

71. Dr. ZACHARY PEARCE. On a pedeſtal ſtands the buſt of this learned Prelate, who was Biſhop of Rocheſter, and Dean of Weſtminſter, which laſt dignity he reſigned, as he would gladly have done his Biſhoprick could it have been permitted. The features of the buſt bear a ſtriking reſemblance to thoſe of the original. On each ſide are the enſigns of his prelatical dignities, and underneath is a Latin inſcription, of which the following is a tranſlation:

"Sacred to the memory of the moſt Reverend Zachary Pearce, S. T. P. Biſhop of Rocheſter, Dean of this church and of the moſt honorable order of the Bath. The ſeeds of learning which were early ſown at Weſtminſter School, he cultivated to maturity at Cambridge; how rich the produce, both as a critic and divine, his works already printed as well as thoſe ſhortly to be publiſhed, will abundantly ſhew. At length growing fond of retirement, and earneſtly deſirous of leiſure for elucidating the ſcriptures, he reſigned the Deanry of Weſtminſter as he wiſhed to have done that of his Biſhopriek, could it have been permitted. Having lived to finiſh, what was the wiſh of his heart, his Commentary on the Holy Evangeliſts and the Acts of the Apoſtles, he reſted from his labours June 29, 1774, aged 84.

72. Dr. JOSEPH WILCOCKS. This reverend Prelate was Chaplain to the Britiſh factory at Liſbon, afterwards Preceptor to the Princeſſes, and Prebendary of this church; in 1721 conſecrated Lord Biſhop of Glouceſter; in 1731 tranſlated to Rocheſter, alſo made Dean of this church, and of the moſt Hon. Order of the Bath. He died March 9, 1756, aged 83, and

is buried in a vault in the Eccleſiſtical Court, with his wife Jane, daughter of John Milner, Eſq; Conſul at Lisbon. She died March 27, 1725, aged 28; with Ann their daughter, who died in her infancy.

73. THOMAS SPRATT, D. D. This monument ſeems to have been deſigned principally for the ſake of the inſcriptions, which are in Latin. Underneath are the arms of the deceaſed, and on the top his arms, with thoſe of the ſee of Rocheſter, quarterly, between enrichments of books, &c.—The firſt inſcription informs you, "that Dr. Spratt was the ſon of a clergyman in Dorſetſhire; that he was educated at Wadham-College, Oxford; that he firſt applied himſelf to poetry, but quitted that ſtudy to purſue the beauties of proſe, and poliſh the Engliſh language; that he was early made known to George D. of Buckingham, and by him recommended to K. Charles, who made him a Prebendary of Weſtminſter and of Windſor; from which preferments he ſoon roſe to be Dean of Weſtminſter, and Bp. of Rocheſter; but at length, for his firm integrity to the church and monarchy, was brought in danger of his life. He died in 1713, aged 77."—The ſecond inſcription ſhews, "that the remains of Thomas Spratt, A. M. (ſon to the Bp.) Archdeacon of Rocheſter, and Prebendary of the churches of Rocheſter, Wincheſter, and Weſtminſter, lie near thoſe of his father. He died May 10, 1720, aged 41."—The third inſcription imports, "that John Friend, M. D. to ſhew his reſpect for thoſe two worthy perſonages, had cauſed this monument to be erected jointly to their memories."

74. ADMIRAL TYRRELL. This is a very magnificent monument erected ſome time ſince to the memory of the Admiral, whoſe figure is finely repreſented upon it. The ingenious artiſt Mr. Read, who deſigned and executed it, was pupil to the celebrated Mr. Roubiliac.

The deſcending arch angel is ſounding a trumpet, ſum-

ſummoning the Admiral to Eternity from the ſea. The clouds moving and ſeparating diſcover the celeſtial light and choir of cherubs who appear ſinging praiſes to the Almighty Creator, the back ground repreſenting darkneſs. The Admiral's countenance, with his right hand to his breaſt, is expreſſive of conſcientious hope; his left arm ſignificant of ſeeing ſomething wonderfully awful. He appears riſing out of the ſea from behind a large rock, whereon are placed his arms, with the emblems of Valour, Prudence, and Juſtice. The ſea is ſeen over the rock at the extremity of ſight, where clouds and water ſeem to join. On the face of the rock, an angel has written this inſcription—"The ſea ſhall give up her dead, and every one ſhall be rewarded according to their works." On the ſummit of the rock is the figure of Hope. In her left hand is a celeſtial crown, the reward of Virtue; and her right hand is extended towards the Admiral with a countenance full of joy and gladneſs: Hibernia leaning on a globe, with her finger on that part of it where his body was committed to the ſea, laments the loſs of her favourite ſon with a countenance expreſſive of heart-felt grief. On one ſide the rock is the Buckingham (the Admiral's ſhip) with the maſts appearing imperfect, agreeable to the deſign; on the other ſide, a large flag with the trophies of war.

75. MAJOR ANDRE. In the place where the monument of Major Richard Creed formerly ſtood, which is now removed under that of Sir Richard Bingham, is a neat monument, in ſtatuary marble, to the memory of Major André. It is compoſed of a ſarcophagus, elevated on a pedeſtal, upon the pannel of which is engraved the following inſcription:

"Sacred to the memory of Major John André, who raiſed by his merit, at an early period of his life, to the rank of Adjutant General of the Britiſh forces in America, and employed in an important but hazardous enterprize, fell a ſacrifice to his zeal for his

King and Country, on the 2d of October, 1780, aged 29, universally beloved and esteemed by the army in which he served, and lamented even by his foes. His gracious Sovereign King George III. has caused this monument to be erected."

On the front of the sarcophagus, General Washington is represented in his tent, at the moment when he had received the report of the Court-martial held on Major André; at the same time a flag of truce arrived from the British army, with a letter for Gen. Washington, to treat for the Major's life. But the fatal sentence being already passed, the flag was sent back without the hoped-for clemency in his favour. Major André received his condemnation with that fortitude and resolution which had always marked his character; and is represented going, with unshaken spirit, to meet his doom. On the top of the sarcophagus, a figure of Britannia, reclined, laments the premature fate of so gallant an officer. The British Lion too seems instinctively to mourn his untimely death.

76. Sir Lumley Robinson, Bart. This monument is neatly designed and ornamented; the columns are supported by death's heads, and the arms upon the base by a cherub. On the top is a vase, and, rising to the pediment, enrichments of laurel-branches, &c. The inscription has nothing remarkable. He was of Kentwell-Hall, in Suffolk, and died Aug. 6, 1684, aged 36.

77. John Freind, M. D. This gentleman's bust stands on a pedestal of fine white veined marble; and under it a long Latin inscription, setting forth his great and distinguishing acquirements. He was a physician of the first rank for knowledge and experience; was no less successful in his practice, than ingenious in his writings. He was first educated at Westminster-School, and afterwards at Christ-Church College, Oxford, where his learning soon made him conspicuous. On his leaving the university, and adopting

adopting the profession of physic, he was chosen a Member of the College of Physicians in London, and soon after a Fellow of the Royal Society. His writings are lasting monuments of his extensive genius. He died July 26, 1728.

78. WILLIAM CONGREVE, Esq; In an oval frame is a half length marble portrait of this gentleman, placed on a pedestal of the finest Egyptian marble in the whole church, and enriched with emblematical figures alluding to the drama. Underneath is this inscription in English:

"Mr. William Congreve died Jan. 19, 1728; aged 56, and was buried near this place. To whose most valuable memory this monument is set up by Henrietta Dutchess of Marlborough, as a mark how dearly she remembers the happiness she enjoyed in the sincere friendship of so worthy and honest a man; whose virtue, candour, and wit, gained him the love and esteem of the present age; and whose writings will be the admiration of the future."

79. HENRY WHARTON. This is a small table monument, made remarkable only by the great name inscribed upon it, who was Rector of Charthams in Kent, Vicar of the church of Minster in the isle of Thanet, Librarian to Archbp. Sancroft, and one of the most voluminous writers of his years, perhaps, in the world. He died March 3, 1624, aged only 31, and was so universally respected by the bishops and clergy, that Archbp. Tillotson, and several other Prelates, with a vast body of clergy, the choir and King's scholars, all in solemn procession attended his funeral, and joined in the anthems composed on this occasion by the great Purcell.

80. The Rt. Hon. JAMES CRAGGS. Who was made Secretary at War in April, 1717, and one of his Majesty's Privy-Council and Secretary of State in March, 1718.

The statue of this gentleman, large as the life, is finely represented in this monument as leaning on an urn,

urn, which has upon it, in golden characters, an inſcription, ſhewing that he was principal Secretary of State, and a man *univerſally beloved*; which is there particularly marked, becauſe, as he was of low extraction, being only a ſhoemaker's ſon, it is the more admirable, that, in the high ſtation to which his merit had raiſed him, he ſhould eſcape envy and acquire the general eſteem. He died Feb. 16, 1720, aged 35. Upon the baſe of the monument is this epitaph, written by Mr. Pope.

Stateſman, yet friend to truth, of ſoul ſincere,
In action faithful, and in honour clear!
Who broke no promiſe, ſerv'd no private end;
Who gain'd no title, and who loſt no friend;
Ennobled by himſelf, by all approv'd,
Prais'd, wept, and honour'd by the muſe he lov'd.

There is a heavineſs in the ſtructure of this monument that leſſens the dignity of the deſign. The figure is bold and ſtriking, but ill finiſhed.

81. Capt. JAMES CORNWALL. This noble monument, which is 36 feet high, has a bold baſe and pyramid of rich Sicilian marble. Againſt the pyramid is a rock, (embelliſhed with naval trophies, ſea weed, &c.) in which are two cavities; in the one is a Latin epitaph; in the other a view of the ſea-fight before Toulon, in baſs relief, on the fore-ground whereof the Marlborough, of 90 guns, is ſeen fiercely engaged with Admiral Navarre's ſhip the Real, of 114 guns, and her two ſeconds, all raking the Marlborough fore and aft. On the rock ſtand two figures; the one repreſents Britannia, under the character of Minerva, accompanied with a lion; the other figure is expreſſive of Fame, who having preſented to Minerva a medalion of the hero, ſupports it, whilſt exhibited to public view. The medalion is accompanied with a globe, and various honorary crowns, as due to valour. Behind the figures is a lofty ſpreading palm-tree, (whereon is fixed the hero's ſhield or coat of arms,) together with a laurel-tree; both

both which issue from the naturally barren rock, alluding to some heroic and uncommon event. The inscription is:

"Amongst the monuments of ancient merit in this sacred cathedral, let the name of James Cornwall be preserved, the third son of Henry Cornwall, of Bradwardin Castle, in the county of Hereford, Esq; who, from the very old and illustrious stock of the Plantagenets deriving a truly ancient spirit, became a naval commander of the first eminence; equally and deservedly honoured by the tears and applause of Britons, as a man who bravely defending the cause of his country in that sea-fight off Toulon, and being by a chain-shot deprived of both his legs at a blow, fell unconquered on the 27th of Feb. 1743, in the 45th year of his age, bequeathing his animated example to his fellow-sailors, as a legacy of a dying Englishman, whose extraordinary valour could not be recommended to the emulation of posterity in a more ample eulogy than by so singular an instance of honour, since the Parliament of Great Britain, by an unanimous suffrage, resolv'd that a monument at the public expence should be consecrated to the memory of this most heroical person.

82. Sir THOMAS HARDY, Knt. This monument is highly esteemed. Behind is a lofty pyramid of a bluish-coloured marble: at the bottom of which the effigy of the deceased is reclining upon a tomb of elegant workmanship, with a naked boy on his left side weeping over an urn. The enrichments round the pedestal are just and proper; and the inscription a little history of the deceased's life, which is here copied:

Sir Thomas Hardy, to whose memory this monument is erected, was bred in the Royal navy from his youth, and was made a Captain in 1693. In the expedition to Cadiz, under Sir George Rook, he commanded the Pembroke; and when the fleet left the coast of Spain, to return to England, he was ordered to Lagos Bay, where he got intelligence of the Spanish galeons

galeons being arrived in the harbour of Vigo, under convoy of seventeen French men of war. By his great diligence and judgment he joined the English fleet, and gave the Admiral that intelligence which engaged him to make the best of his way to Vigo, where all the afore-mentioned galeons and men of war were either taken or destroyed.

After the success of that action, the Admiral sent him with an account of it to the Queen, who ordered him a considerable present, and knighted him.

Some years afterwards he was made a Rear-Admiral, and received several other marks of favour and esteem from her Majesty, and from her Royal consort Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England. He died Aug. 16, 1732, aged 67.

83. JOHN CONDUITT, Esq; The design of this monument is not inferior to that of the last-mentioned; and there is something in the manner which shews them both to be the workmanship of the same hand. In the middle of the pyramid is a large medalion of brass, resting on a cherub below, and suspended by another at top. Round the medal is a Latin inscription thus Englished:

JOHN CONDUITT, MASTER OF THE MINT.

This gentleman succeeded his relation, the great Sir Isaac Newton, in that office, and desired to be buried near him, as appears by a long Latin inscription on the base. He died May 23, 1737, aged 49. Catherine his wife died Jan. 20, 1739, aged 59, and lies interred in the same tomb.

84. WILLIAM HORNECK, Esq; This monument is embellished with books, plans, and instruments of fortification, alluding to the employment of the deceased, as chief Engineer to the Royal Train. The inscription informs us that he learned the art of war under the great Duke of Marlborough. He died April 23, 1746, aged 62.

85. Sir GODFREY KNELLER, Bart. The figures on this monument are a bust of the deceased under a canopy

canopy of ſtate, the curtains whereof are finely gilt and tied up with golden ſtrings; and on each ſide the buſt is a weeping cherub, one reſting on a framed picture, the other holding a painter's pallet and pencils. On the pedeſtal is a Latin inſcription, ſignifying that Sir Godfrey Kneller, Knt. who lies interred here, was painter to Charles II. James II. William III. Anne, and George I. Born in 1646, died 1723, aged 77. He was knighted March 3, 1691, and created a baronet May 24, 1715. [Among his moſt excellent works are the Beauties of the Court of Charles II.] This monument was deſigned by Sir Godfrey himſelf. Underneath was his epitaph, written by Mr. Pope, but now defaced.

Kneller! by Heav'n and not a maſter taught!
Whoſe art was nature, and whoſe pictures thought,
Now, for two ages having ſnatch'd from fate
Whate'er was beauteous, or whate'er was great,
Reſts crown'd with princes honours, poet's lays,
Due to his merit, and brave thirſt of praiſe.
Living, great nature fear'd he might outvie
Her works; and dying, fears herſelf may die.

86. PENELOPE EGERTON. This monument is remarkable only for the inſcription: The lady for whom it was erected, was daughter to Robert Lord Nedham, Viſc. Kilmurray, and wife to Randolph Egerton, of Betley in Cheſhire, an eminent loyaliſt, Maj. Gen. of Horſe to Charles I. and Lieut. Col. to Charles II's own troop of guards. She died in child-bed, April 19, 1670.

87. JAMES EGERTON. A ſmall table monument placed high above the other, to the memory of Randolph Egerton's ſon by his 2d wife, Elizabeth, daughter to Henry Murray, Eſq; of the Bed-chamber to Charles I. He died April 13, 1687, aged nine years.

88. GENERAL LAWRENCE. This is a moſt ſuperb monument, erected at the expence of the Eaſt-India Company, in memory of the man who, by the conqueſt of Pondicherry, and the defence of Trichinopoly,

nopoly, reduced the power of the French in the East, and paved the way for one of the richeſt empires that ever a trading people aſpired to command; which, however, is now in the year 1783 in ſo lamentable a ſituation, waſted by war and oppreſſed by European plunderers, that from the richeſt countries in the world, it is at preſent the moſt deplorable.

On the top is an admirable buſt of the General, to which the genius of the Company is pointing, while Fame is declaring his noble exploits; at the ſame time holding in her hand a ſhield, on which is written,

For diſcipline eſtabliſh'd, fortreſſes protected, ſettlements extended, French and Indian armies defeated, and peace concluded in the Carnatic. Cloſe under the buſt is written, born March 6, 1697. Died Jan. 10, 1775.—On a tablet of beautiful marble in relief is repreſented the ſiege of a great city, and under it the word TRITCHINOPOLY.

89. ANNE, Counteſs Dowager of CLANRICKARD. The effigy of this lady reſting upon a tomb is very finely executed, and the carving upon the monument of no ordinary workmanſhip. The inſcription is as follows:

"Here lies the Right Honourable Anne, Counteſs Dowager of Clanrickard, eldeſt daughter of John Smith, Eſq; who is interred near this place. She married firſt Hugh Parker, Eſq; eldeſt ſon of Sir Henry Parker, of Honnington in the county of Warwick, Bart. by whom ſhe had the preſent Sir Henry John Parker, Bart. three other ſons and three daughters. By her ſecond huſband Michael Clanrickard, of the kingdom of Ireland, the head of the ancient and noble family of the Burkes, ſhe had Smith now Earl of Clanrickard, and two daughters, Lady Anne and Lady Mary. She died Jan. 4, 1732, in her 49th year."

90. MARTHA PRICE. This monument is ornamented with feſtoons of fruit, flowers, and foliage; and the inſcription ſhews that ſhe was wife to Gervaſe Price, Eſq; who ſerved Charles II. in the double capacity

capacity of Serjeant-Trumpeter and Gentleman of the Bows. She died April 7, 1678, aged 37.

91. JOHN WOODWARD, M. D. This is an elegant monument, and the figures moſt admirably finiſhed. The head of the deceaſed (who was Profeſſor of Phyſic in Greſham College) in profile is very maſterly, and the lady that holds it inimitable. The inſcription is a kind of panegyric upon the great parts and learning of the deceaſed, which entitled him to the diſtinction he received. He died in May, 1728, aged 63.

92. HENEAGE TWISDEN. This monument is a neat but plain piece of architecture to the memory of a young hero, ſlain in the battle of Blarignies in Hainault, while Aid de Camp to John D. of Argyle, who commanded the right wing of the confederate army. He was 7th ſon to Sir Wm. Twiſden, Bart. a youth of the greateſt expectations had not the fortune of war put an early ſtop to his riſing merit in the 29th year of his age, 1709. Near this are two ſmall monuments to the memory of two of his brothers, Joſiah and John. Joſiah was a Captain at the ſiege of Agremont in Flanders, and ſlain by a cannon-ſhot in 1708, aged 23. John was a Lieutenant in the Admiral's ſhip under Sir Cloudeſly Shovel, and periſhed with him 1707, aged 24.

93. WILLIAM LEVINZ, Eſq; Above Heneage Twiſden is a monument reſembling a ſarcophagus, on the front of which is the following inſcription:

"To the memory of Wm. Levinz, Eſq; grandſon of Sir Creſwell Levinz, Knt. who was Attorney-General in the reign of Charles II, and afterwards one of the Juſtices of the Common-Pleas, from which ſtation he was diſplaced in the reign of James II. for oppoſing the diſpenſing power; and was one of the counſel for the ſeven biſhops. Wm. Levinz, the ſon of Sir Creſwell, repreſented the county of Nottingham in Parliament, as did his ſon Wm. Levinz, till the year 1747, when he was appointed a Commiſſioner

of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, and, in 1763, Receiver General of the ſaid revenue, in which office he died Auguſt 17, 1765, aged 52 years.

94. Col. JAMES BRINGFIELD. This monument is ornamented with military trophies, cherubs, &c. and ſurrounded by a mantling enclosing a table, on which is written the deceaſed's military preferments, the manner of his death and burial, and the praiſes of his piety and virtue. He was born at Abingdon, was Equetry to Prince George of Denmark, and Aid de camp to the great D. of Marlborough, was killed by a cannon-ball as he was remounting his General on a freſh horſe at the battle of Ramillies, May 12, 1706, and was interred at Barechem in the Province of Brabant, in the 57th year of his age.

95. ROBERT KILLEGREW. This is a fine piece of ſculpture cut out of one ſtone. The embelliſhments are diſtinct and very picturesque; and the inſcription modeſt and ſoldier-like: "Robert Killegrew, of Arwenack in Cornwall, Eſq; ſon of Thomas and Charlotte; Page of Honour to Charles II. Brig. Gen. of her Majeſty's forces, killed in Spain in the battle of Almanza, April 14, 1707, *ætatis ſuæ* 47. MILITAVIT ANNIS 24.

96. Mrs. MARY BEAUFOY. A very ſtately monument. The principal figure is repreſented in a devout poſture, with cherubs crowning her: On each ſide are cupids lamenting the early decay of virgin beauty; and underneath, the arms of her family quarterly, upheld by cherubs. The inſcription on the baſe: "*Reader!* whoever thou art, let the ſight of this tomb imprint in thy mind, that young and old, without diſtinction, leave this world; and therefore fail not to ſecure the next." This lady was only daughter and heireſs to Sir Henry Beaufoy, of Guyſcliffe near Warwick, by the Hon. Charlotte Lane, eldeſt daughter of George Ld. Viſc. Lanſborough. She died July 12, 1705.

97. Mrs. JANE STOTEVILL. This lady, who is

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here repreſented on a pedeſtal in the ancient dreſs of her time, appears by the inſcription to have been daughter to Thomas Storevill, of Brinkley in Cambridgeſhire, and wife firſt to Edward Ellis of Chetterton, and then to Othowell Hill, LL. D. and Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln. She died, April 27, 1631, aged 78.

98. Tho. Mansel, and W. Morgan. A double monument, being two oval tables between three wreathed pillars, neatly ornamented and inſcribed, the *firſt* to the memory of Thomas Manſel, eldeſt ſon of Buſſy Manſel of Britten's Ferry, Glamorganſhire, who died Dec. 13, 1684, aged 38: The *other*, Wm. Morgan, 2d ſon of Wm. Morgan, of Tredegar in Monmouthſhire, who died Feb. 1, 1682, aged 19.

99. Edw. Herbert, Eſq; Againſt a pillar, on a tablet of white marble, is a long inſcription in Engliſh, ſetting forth the deſcent of this gentleman, who is buried in a coffin of lead at the foot of the pillar to which it is fixed. He was lineally deſcended from Sir Geo. Herbert of Swanſey in Glamorganſhire, firſt Sheriff of that county after the union of the Principality of Wales in 1542. He died Sept. 18, 1715, aged 23, leaving one ſon Thomas, then two years old.

100. Edw. Mansell. Near the above is another inſcribed to Edw. Manſell, eldeſt ſon of Sir Edw. Manſell of Margan in Glamorganſhire, Bart. who died June 20, 1681, in his 15th year.

101. Rob. and Rich. Cholmondeley. The Latin inſcription informs us, that the 2d and 4th ſons of Robert Viſc. Cholmondeley lie here interred. Robert, a King's ſcholar, died at 14, Feb. 4, 1678, Richard died June 9, 1680. Both youths of promiſing genius.

102. Richard Mead, M. D. Next to this is a monument to the memory of Dr. Mead on which is his buſt, and various emblematical devices expreſſive of his great learning and phyſical knowledge for which he was eminent. He was of an antient family

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in Buckinghamſhire, was Phyſician in Ordinary to his Majeſty, Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society; a great promoter of the Foundling Hoſpital, and well known to the world by his writings. He died March 14, 1754, aged 71.

103. GILBERT THORNBOROUGH, Eſq; This ſmall but neat monument was erected to the memory of an honeſt courtier, faithful to his God, his Prince, and his friends, who died Oct. 6, 1677, in the 56th year of his age.

104. JOHN BAKER, Eſq; Next to this is a roſtral column of curiouſly-veined marble, on which is depicted the prows of gal eys, a Meduſa's head, naval and military trophies, &c. with this ſhort inſcription: "To the memory of John Baker, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the White Squadron of the Britiſh fleet; who, when he commanded in the Mediterranean, died at Port-Mahon, Nov. 10, 1716, aged 56. He was a brave, judicious, and experienced officer, a ſincere friend, and a true lover of his country. *Manet poſt funera virtus.*"

105. HENRY PRIESTMAN. Suſpended by a knot of ribbons, faſtened to a pyramid of various-coloured marble, is a fine medalion, with the words Henry Prieſtman, Eſq; round the head. Underneath are naval trophies and ſea inſtruments moſt admirably ſculpt; and upon the baſe an inſcription, ſhewing that the perſon to whoſe memory the monument is erected, was commander in chief of a ſquadron of ſhips of war in the reign of Charles II. a Commiſſioner of the Navy, and one of the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High-Admiral of England, in the reign of William III. He died Aug. 20, 1712, aged 65.

106. PHILIP CARTERET. What muſt ſtrike every one who views this tomb, is the fine figure of Time, ſtanding on an altar, and holding a ſcroll in his hand, whereon is written, in Saphic verſe, lines to the following import, which he is ſuppoſed to be repeating:

TIME

TIME speaks,

Why ſtrikes the mournful muſes tear,
For thee cut down in life's full prime?
Why ſighs for thee the parent dear,
Crop't by the ſcythe of hoary Time?
Lo! this, my boy's, the common lot—
To me thy memory entruſt,
When all that's dear ſhall be forgot,
I'll guard thy venerable duſt.
From age to age, as I proclaim
Thy learning, piety, and truth;
Thy great example ſhall inflame,
And emulation raiſe in youth.

Over all is the buſt of the noble youth here alluded to, who was ſon to Lord George Carteret, and died a King's ſcholar at Weſtminſter, ripe for the Univerſity, March 19, 1710, aged 19.

This monument was repaired many years ago at the charge of John Earl Granville, Baron Carteret of Hawns in Bedfordſhire; but is now much neglected.

107. EDWARD DE CARTERET. This neat monument is ornamented with cherubs, and with feſtoons of leaves and fruit finely imboſſed; and was erected to the child whoſe name is inſcribed upon it, who died in the 8th year of his age, Oct. 30, 1677. He was ſon to Sir Edward de Carteret, Gentleman Uſher to Charles II.

108. THO. LIVINGSTON, Viſc. TEVIOT. The top of this monument is decorated with the arms, ſupporters, and creſt of this nobleman, and with military trophies alluding to his profeſſion of a ſoldier. On the face of the monument is a long Latin inſcription, ſhewing that he was born in Holland, but deſcended from the Livingſtons in Scotland; that from his childhood he was trained to arms; that he attended the Prince of Orange into Britain, as a Colonel of Foot; that he roſe to the rank of Lieut. Gen. and General of the Scotch forces; was made Maſter of the Ordnance and a Privy Counſellor; that he ſecured Scotland to the King by one deciſive action

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on the Spey, for which he was advanced to the dignity of Viſcount. He died Jan. 14, 1710, aged 60.

109. ROBERT Lord CONSTABLE. This is a handſome piece of architecture, ornamented with a cherub below, and the family arms and creſt on the top. On the face of the monument is this inſcription: "Near this lies the Rt. Hon. Robert Ld. Conſtable, Viſc. Dunbar, who departed this life Nov. 23, 1714, in his 64th year. Alſo his 2d wife, the Right Hon. Dorothy Brudenell, Counteſs of Weſtmoreland, who departed this life Jan. 26. 1739, aged 98."

110. Dr. PETER HEYLIN. A plain but neat monument, on the top of which is a pediment, and the arms of Heylin ſculpt; on the baſe the ſame arms with thoſe of his lady, quarterly. On the face of the monument is a long Latin inſcription greatly to his praiſe. He died May 8, 1662, aged 63.

111. CHARLES WILLIAMS, Eſq; The ſcroll-work and ſcolloping of this monument is ſomewhat remarkable; and the device of ſupporting it by a death's head on the wings of Time is not improper. The inſcription tells us, that the deceaſed was of Caerleon in Monmouthſhire, a ſtrenuous defender of the church and public liberty, and a good and generous man. He died Aug. 29, 1720, aged 87.

112. Sir EDMUND PRIDEAUX, Bart. Near this monument, in one grave in the middle Eyle, are depoſited the remains of Sir Edmond Prideaux of Netherton in Devonſhire, Bart. and dame Ann his wife. He departed this life Feb. 26, 1728, in his 55th year; and ſhe the 10th of May, 1741, aged 55 years. Sir Edmund married firſt Mary, daughter of Samuel Reynardſon, Eſq; by whom he had iſſue Mary, married to James Winſtanly, Eſq; afterwards he married the above-mentioned Ann, daughter of Philip Hawkins of Penvans in Cornwall, Gent. They had iſſue one ſon, named Peter, who died in his infancy, and one daughter Ann married to John Pendarves Baſſet, of Tehidy in Cornwall, Eſq; who, ſurviving her father and mother, erected this monument to their memory.

113. RICHARD

113. Richard Le Neve, Esq; On the top of a very heavy design is placed the arms of this gentleman, with the instruments of war. The English inscription informs us, that being made commander of his Majesty's ship the Edgar, he was unfortunately killed in the 28th year of his age, in that sharp engagement with the Hollanders on the 11th of Aug. 1673.

114. Temple West, Esq; This monument is remarkable for the historical relation inscribed upon it, viz. Sacred to the memory of Temple West, Esq; who dedicated himself from his earliest youth to the naval service of his country; rose with merit and reputation to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the White. Sagacious, active, industrious, a skilful seaman; cool, intrepid and resolute, he approved himself a gallant officer. In the signal victory obtained over the French, May 3, 1747, he was captain of the ship which carried Sir Peter Warren, and acquired peculiar honour, even on that day of general glory. In the less successful engagement near Minorca, May 20, 1756, wherein as Rear Admiral, he commanded the second division, his distinguished courage, and animating example, were admired by the whole British squadron; confessed by that of France; and, amidst the national discontent which followed, rewarded, as they deserved, by the warmest applauses of his country, and the just approbation of his sovereign. On the 17th of November following he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. He adorned his station by a modesty which concealed from him his own merit, and a candor which disposed him to reward that of others. With these talents he possessed the milder graces of domestic life: To the frank and generous spirit of an officer, he added the ease and politeness of a gentleman; and with the moral and social virtues of a good man, he exercised the duties of a Christian. A life so honourable to himself, so dear to his friends, so useful to his country, was ended at the age of 43, A. D. 1757. To preserve to posterity his

ſame and his example, this monument was erected by the daughter of the brave unfortunate Balchen, the wife of Temple Weſt, *A. D.* 1761.

115. WILLIAM CROFT. On the pedeſtal of this monument in baſs-relief is an organ, and on the top a buſt of the deceaſed, who was Doctor in Muſic, Maſter of the Children and Organiſt and Compoſer of the Chapel Royal, and Organiſt of Weſtminſter-Abbey. He died Aug. 14, 1727, aged 50.

116. JOHN BLOW, Doctor in Muſic. Under this tomb is a canon in four parts, ſet to muſic; with enrichments, cherubs, and flowers. In the centre is an Engliſh inſcription, by which it appears he was Organiſt, Compoſer, and Maſter of the Children in the Chapel Royal 35 years; and Organiſt to this Abbey 15 years. That he was ſcholar to Dr. Chriſtoph. Gibbons; and maſter to the famous Mr. Purcell; and to moſt of the eminent maſters of his time. He died Oct. 1, 1708, in his 60th year.

117. PHILIP DE SAUSMAREZ, Eſq; The inſcription on this monument is a recital of the deceaſed's naval exploits; one of thoſe few, whoſe lives ought rather to be meaſured by their actions than their days. From 16 to 37 years of age he ſerved in the navy, and was often ſurrounded with dangers and difficulties unparalleled, always approving himſelf an able, active, and gallant officer. He went out a Lieutenant on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Centurion, under the auſpicious conduct of Commodore Anſon in his expedition to the South Seas: He was commanding officer of the ſaid ſhip when ſhe was driven from her moorings at the iſle of Tinian. In the year 1746, being Captain of the Nottingham, a 60 gun ſhip, he (then alone) attacked and took the Mars, a French ſhip of 64 guns. In the firſt engagement of the following year, when Adm. Anſon defeated and took a ſquadron of French men of war and Indiamen, he had an honourable ſhare; and in the ſecond, under Adm. Hawke, when the enemy, after a long and obſtinate reſiſtance, was again routed, in purſuing

ſuing two ſhips that were making their eſcape, he gloriouſly but unfortunately fell. He was the ſon of Matthew de Sauſmarez, of the iſland of Guernſey, Eſq; by his wife Ann Durell, of the ſame iſland. He was born Nov. 17, 1710; killed Oct. 14, 1747; and buried at the Old Church at Plymouth, with all the honours due to his diſtinguiſhed merit. This monument was erected by his brothers and ſiſters.

118. Dr. BOULTER, Biſhop of Armagh. This monument, which ſtands where formerly ſtood the monument of Dr. Wm. Johnſon, Chaplain in Ordinary to Charles II. is of the fineſt marble, and of a new-invented poliſh. The buſt of this admired Biſhop is very natural; his long flowing hair and ſolemn gracefulneſs excite a kind of reverential reſpect in an attentive beholder. The enſigns of his dignity, with which his monument is ornamented, are moſt exquiſitely finiſhed, and every part diſcovers a maſterly genius in the ſculptor. The inſcription is incloſed in a beautiful border of porphyry, and is as follows: "Dr. Hugh Boulter, late Archbp. of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland; a prelate ſo eminent for the accompliſhments of his mind, the purity of his heart, and the excellence of his life, that it may be thought ſuperfluous to ſpecify his titles, recount his virtues, or even erect a monument to his fame. His titles, he not only deſerved, but adorned; his virtues are manifeſt in his good works, which had never dazzled the public eye, if they had not been too bright to be concealed; and as to his fame, whoſoever has any ſenſe of merit, any reverence for piety, any paſſion for his country, or any charity for mankind, will aſſiſt in preſerving it fair and ſpotleſs, that when braſs and marble ſhall mix with the duſt they cover, every ſucceeding age may have the benefit of his illuſtrious example. He was born Jan. 4, 1671; was conſecrated Bp. of Briſtol, 1718; tranſlated to the Archbiſhoprick of Armagh, 1723; and from thence to Heaven, Sept. 27, 1742.

119. SAMUEL BRADFORD, S. T. P. This is a plain table monument erected to the memory of Bp. Bradford, with a long Latin inſcription, ſcarce legible, and ſurrounded with the arms and proper enſigns of his ſeveral dignities. He was ſome time Rector of St. Mary le Bow, and from thence advanced to the See of Carliſle, and afterwards tranſlated to that of Rocheſter, with the Deanry of this Church, and that of the Honourable Order of the Bath annexed. He died May 14, 1731, in the 79th year of his age.

120. RICHARD KANE. On this tomb is a curious buſt of this gentleman of white marble upon a handſome pedeſtal, whereon is inſcribed the moſt ſtriking paſſages of his life. He was born at Down in Ireland, Dec. 20, 1661. In 1689, he firſt appeared in a military capacity at the memorable ſiege of Derry; and, after the reduction of Ireland, followed K. William into Flanders, where he diſtinguiſhed himſelf, particularly by his intrepid behaviour at the ſiege of Namurre, where he was ſeverely wounded. In 1702 he bore a commiſſion in the ſervice of Q. Anne, and aſſiſted in the expedition to Canada; from whence he again returned into Flanders, and fought under the D. of Argyle, and afterwards under Ld. Carpenter. In 1712 he was made Sub-Govetnor of Minorca, through which iſland he cauſed a road to be made, before thought impracticable. In 1720, he was ordered by George I. to the defence of Gibraltar, where he ſuſtained an eight months ſiege againſt the Spaniards, when all hope of relief was extinguiſhed; for which gallant ſervice he was by George II. rewarded with the Government of Minorca, where he died Dec. 19, 1736, and was buried in the Caſtle of St. Philip.

121. PERCY KIRK, Eſq; On each ſide of a fine buſt of this gentleman is a winged ſeraph; one having a dagger in his right hand inverted, and in his left a helmet; the other reſting on a ball, and holding in his left hand a torch reverſed. The inſcription ſays, he was Lieut. Gen. of his Majeſty's armies; that

that he died Jan. 1, 1741, aged 57; and that he was son to Percy Kirk, Esq; a Lieut. Gen. in the reign of James II. by the Lady Mary, daughter to George Howard, Earl of Suffolk. Diana Dormer, his niece and sole heiress, died Feb. 22, 1743, aged 32.

122. Ld. Aubrey Beauclerk. This monument is ornamented with arms, trophies, and naval ensigns; and in an oval nich, on a pyramid of dove-coloured marble, is a beautiful bust of this young nobleman. On the pedestal is this historical inscription: "Lord Aubrey Beauclerk was the youngest son of Charles Duke of St. Alban's, by Diana, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, Earl of Oxford. He went early to sea, and was made a commander in 1738. In 1740, he was sent upon that memorable expedition to Carthagena, under the command of Adm. Vernon, in his Majesty's ship the Prince Frederick, which with three others was ordered to cannonade the Castle Bocca Chica. One of these being obliged to quit her station, the Prince Frederick was exposed not only to the fire from the Castle, but to that of Fort St. Joseph, and to two ships that guarded the mouth of the harbour, which he sustained for many hours that day, and part of the next, with uncommon intrepidity. As he was giving his command upon deck, both his legs were shot off; but such was his magnanimity, that he would not suffer his wounds to be dressed, till he had communicated his orders to the First Lieutenant, which were, *To fight his ship to the last extremity.* Soon after this he gave some directions about his private affairs, and then resigned his soul with the dignity of a hero and a christian. Thus was he taken off in the 31st year of his age; an illustrious commander of superior fortitude and clemency, amiable in his person, steady in his affections, and equalled by few in the social and domestic virtues of politeness, modesty, candour, and benevolence. He married the widow of Col. F. Alexander, a daughter of Sir H. Newton, Knt. Envoy Extraordinary

dinary to the Court of Florence and the Republic of Genoa, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty.

His Epitaph over the Inſcription.

While Britain boaſts her empire o'er the deep,
This marble ſhall compel the brave to weep;
As men, as Britons, and as ſoldiers mourn,
'Tis dauntleſs, loyal, virtuous Beauclerk's urn.
Sweet were his manners, as his ſoul was great,
And ripe his worth, tho' immature his fate;
Each tender grace that joy and love inſpire,
Living, he mingled with his martial fire;
Dying, he bid Britannia's thunder roar;
And Spain ſtill fear'd him, when he breath'd no more.

123. Sir JOHN BALCHEN, Knt. On this fine monument, in relief, is the repreſentation of a ſhip periſhing in a ſtorm, and over it, in white marble, a buſt of this great Admiral. The enrichments, arms, and trophies, are moſt admirably wrought; but in faſtening the cable to the anchor, the Artificer has ſhewed himſelf no mariner. The inſcription, which, like the former, is hiſtorical, is here inſerted:—"To the memory of Sir John Balchen, Knt. Admiral of the White Squadron of his Majeſty's fleet in 1744, being ſent out Commander in Chief of the combined fleets of England and Holland, to cruiſe on the enemy, was, on his return home, in his Majeſty's ſhip the Victory, loſt in the Channel by a violent ſtorm; from which ſad circumſtance of his death, we may learn, that neither the greateſt ſkill, judgment, or experience, joined to the moſt firm, unſhaken reſolution, can reſiſt the fury of the winds and waves; and we are taught, from the paſſages of his life, which were filled with great and gallant actions, but ever accompanied with adverſe gales of fortune, that the brave, the worthy, and the good man meets not always his reward in this world. Fifty-eight years of faithful and painful ſervices he had paſſed, when being juſt retired to the government of Greenwich Hoſpital, to wear out the remainder of his days, he was once more,

and

and for the laſt time, called out by his king and country, whoſe intereſt he ever preferred to his own, and his unwearied zeal for their ſervice ending only in his death; which weighty misfortune to his afflicted family became heightened by many aggravating circumſtances attending it: Yet amidſt their grief had they the mournful conſolation to find his gracious and royal maſter, mixing his concern with the general lamentations of the public, for the calamitous fate of ſo zealous, ſo valiant, and ſo able a commander; and as a laſting memorial of the ſincere love and eſteem born by his widow, to a moſt affectionate and worthy huſband, this honorary monument was erected by her. He was born Feb. 2, 1669, married Suſannah, daughter of Col. Apreece, of Waſhingly in the county of Huntingdon. Died Oct. 7, 1744, leaving one ſon and one daughter, the former of whom, George Balchen, ſurvived him but a ſhort time; for being ſent to the Weſt-Indies in 1745, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Pembroke, he died in Barbadoes in December the ſame year, aged 28, having walked in the ſteps, and imitated the virtue and bravery of his good but unfortunate father."

When the Victory was loſt, ſhe had on board near 1000 ſouls, 100 of whom were gentlemen volunteers.

124. General GUEST. On a baſe and Pyramid of moſt beautiful Egyptian porphyry, are the fineſt enrichments and buſt that are to be ſeen in the whole church. It were an injuſtice to the excellent artiſt to attempt a deſcription of this monument, as nothing but a fine imagination is capable of conceiving how highly it is finiſhed. The inſcription is ſhort, but manly: "Sacred to thoſe virtues that adorn a chriſtian and a ſoldier, this marble perpetuates the memory of Lieut. Gen. Joſhua Gueſt, who cloſed a ſervice of 60 years, by faithfully defending Edinburgh caſtle againſt the rebels, 1745."

125. CHARLES WATSON, Eſq. Over the North door, is a magnificent monument to the memory of

Adm.

Adm. Watson; where you see in the center of a range of palm-trees, an elegant figure of the Admiral in a Roman Toga, with a branch of palm in his right hand, receiving the address of a prostrate figure, representing the Genius of Calcuttay, a place in the East-Indies, memorable for the imprisonment of the English garrison in a black-hole, where most of them perished, and where those that survived were released by the Admiral, and the town re-taken from the Nabob in Jan. 1757. On the other side is the figure in chains of a native of Chandernagore, another place taken by the Admiral the March following. On the front is this inscription:

To the memory of CHARLES WATSON, Vice Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's naval forces in the East Indies, who died at Calcutta the 16th of August, 1757.

The EAST INDIA COMPANY,

As a grateful testimony of the signal advantages which they obtained by his valour and prudent conduct, caused this monument to be erected.

126. GEORGE MONTAGUE DUNK, Earl of Halifax. On the left, as you enter the North door, is a stately monument to the memory of George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax. His Lordship's bust conveys a very striking likeness of the original. It is supported by two emblematical figures, one holding a mirror, supposed to be Truth, with his foot on a mask, trampling on Falsehood; the other Honour, presenting the ensigns of the Garter. It is also decorated with various other emblems alluding to the different public posts of honour and profit which his Lordship held at different times. The inscription is as follows:

"Sacred be the monument which here is raised, by gratitude and respect, to perpetuate the memory of George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter; whose allegiance, integrity, and abilities, alike distinguished and exalted

exalted him in the reign of George II. and of George III. In the year 1745 (an early period of his life) he raised and commanded a regiment, to defend his King and Country against the alarming insurrection in Scotland. He was soon after appointed first Lord of Trade and Plantations; in which department he contributed so largely to the commerce and splendor of America, as to be stiled "Father of the Colonies." At one, and the same time, he filled the united great offices of the First Lord of the Admiralty; Principal Secretary of State, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was afterwards appointed Lord Privy Seal; on the resignation whereof, he was recalled to the important duties of Principal Secretary of State, and died (in possession of the Seals) June 8th, 1771. His worth in private life was eminent and extensive; and was best testified in the honour and esteem which were borne him living, and the lamentations bestowed upon his ashes.

"Among many instances of his liberal spirit, one deserves to be distinctly recorded. During his residence in Ireland he obtained the grant of an additional 4000l. per ann. for all subsequent Vice-Roys; at the same time, nobly declining that emolument himself."

127. CLEMENT SAUNDERS, Esq. On a pillar near the front is a small monument, to the memory of Clement Saunders, Esq. Carver in ordinary to Charles II. James II. and William III. son of Sir W. Saunders, Knt. of the county of Northampton. He died Aug. 10, 1695, aged 84.

128. Sir WILLIAM SAUNDERSON, Knt. Against the wall, on a small marble of alabaster, is a bust of this gentleman, and an inscription in Latin, shewing, that he was of the Bed-chamber to Charles I. and wrote the lives of Mary Q. of Scots, James, and Charles I. that he sustained great hardships from the tyranny of the rebels; but that, having bravely surmounted all difficulties, he lived to the age of 90, and died July 15, 1676. This

This monument formerly ſtood in the place where now ſtands that of Sir Charles Wager. On moving of this monument to the adjoining pillar, it was repaired, new lettered, and beautified.

129. Sir CHARLES WAGER. On this elegant monument the principal figure is that of Fame holding a portrait of the deceaſed in relief, which is ſupported by an infant Hercules. The enrichments are naval trophies, inſtruments of war, and navigation, &c. and on the baſe, in relief, is the repreſentation of the deſtroying and taking the Spaniſh galleons in 1708.—The inſcription is literally copied:

To the memory of Sir CHARLES WAGER, Knt.
Admiral of the White, firſt Commiſſioner of the Admiralty,
and Privy Counſellor:
A man of great natural talents,
Who bore the higheſt commands,
And paſſed through the greateſt employments,
With credit to himſelf, and honor to his country.
He was in private life
Humane, temperate, juſt, and bountiful:
In public ſtation,
Valiant, prudent, wiſe, and honeſt;
Eaſy of acceſs to all;
Plain and unaffected in his manners,
Steady and reſolute in his conduct;
So remarkably happy in his preſence of mind,
that no danger ever diſcompoſed him;
Eſteemed and favored by his king;
Beloved and honored by his country,
He died May 24, 1743. Aged 77.

130. THOMAS BLAGG, Eſq. Againſt the wall, on a plain table of black marble, is a Latin inſcription to the praiſe of this gentleman, who was Governor of Wallingford caſtle, the laſt that held out for Charles I. nor did he ſurrender it up at laſt but by the king's expreſs order. He was often taken priſoner during the civil wars, and always ſhewed a notable example of obſtinate fidelity, but was at length

forced

forced to fly his country, and suffered much in his exile. At the Restoration he was made Colonel of a troop of horse, Gov. of Yarmouth and Landguard forts, and stood fair for further preferments when he died, Nov. 4, 1660, aged 73.

121. Admiral VERNON. On a pedestal of beautiful marble is a bust of that gallant Admiral, with a fine figure of Fame crowning him with laurels. This monument is elegantly ornamented with naval trophies. Beneath is the following inscription:

As a memorial of his own gratitude,
and of the virtues of his benefactor,
This monument was erected by his nephew, Francis
Lord Orwell, in the year 1763.
Sacred to the memory of
EDWARD VERNON,
Admiral of the White Squadron
of the British Fleet.
He was the second son of James Vernon,
Who was Secretary of State to King William III.
and whose abilities and integrity
Were equally conspicuous.
In his youth he served under the Admirals Shovell and Rook.
By their example he learned to conquer,
By his own merit he rose to command.
In the war with Spain of M,DCC,XXXIX.
he took the fort of Porto Bello
with six ships;
A force which was thought unequal to the attempt.
For this he received
the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament.
He subdued Chagre, and at Carthagena
conquered as far as naval force
could carry victory.
After these services he retired,
without place or title,
from the exercise of public
to the enjoyment of private virtues.
The testimony of a good conscience

was his reward,
The love and esteem of all good men,
his glory.
In battle, tho' calm he was active, and tho' intrepid prudent,
successful, yet not ostentatious,
Ascribing the glory to God;
In the senate, he was disinterested, vigilant, and steady.
On the XXX. day of October, M.DCC,LVII.
he died, as he had lived,
the friend of man, the lover of his country,
the father of the poor,
aged LXXIII.

132. JOHN HOLLES, Duke of Newcastle. This monument is, perhaps, the most magnificent, as well as the most costly, of any in the whole Abbey; yet the admiration it has attracted has not been equal to the profusion of expence bestowed upon it. The beauty of it consists chiefly in the design; and as those who are ignorant of architecture, can have no relish for things beyond their knowledge, it has happened that what was intended to draw all men's eyes upon it, has been neglected almost as soon as raised. The principal figure rests upon a sepulchral monument of darkish-coloured marble, and represents the noble person to whose memory this stately mausoleum was erected, having in his right hand a general's staff, and in his left a ducal coronet. On one side the base stands a statue of Wisdom; on the other, of Sincerity. On the angles of the upper compartment sit angels in no very meaning attitude; and on the ascending sides of the pediment sit cherubs, one with an hour-glass, alluding to the admeasurement of man's life by grains of sand; the other pointing upwards where life shall be no longer measured by duration. On the base of the monument is this inscription: John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, Marquis and Earl of Clare, Baron Houghton of Houghton, and Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter, whose body is here deposited under the same

roof

roof with many of his noble ancestors and relations, of the families of Vere, Cavendish, and Holles, whose eminent virtues he inherited; and was particularly distinguished for his courage, love to his country, and constancy in friendship: which qualities he exerted with great zeal and readiness whenever the cause of religion, his country, or friends required him.—In the reign of Q. Anne, he filled, with great capacity and honor, the several employments of Lord Keeper of the Privy-Seal and Privy-Councellor, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Middlesex and Nottingham, and of the county and the town of Nottingham, and of the East and North ridings in the county of York; Lord Chief Justice in Eyre North of Trent, and Governor of the town and fort of Kingston upon Hull: To all which titles and honors, his personal merit gave a lustre that needed not the addition of the great wealth he possessed. He was born Jan. 9, 1661-2, and died July 15, 1711. He married the Lady Margaret, third-daughter and Heiress to Henry Cavendish, D. of Newcastle, by whom he left issue one only child, the Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles Harley, who caused this memorial of him to be erected in 1723.

133. WILL. CAVENDISH, Duke of Newcastle. This monument is likewise a stately piece of architecture. Under a rich canopy of state lie, in a cumbent posture, on a double matt, "the loyal D. of Newcastle, (as the inscription beneath sets forth,) and his Duchess, his 2d wife, by whom he had no issue: her name was Margaret Lucas, youngest sister to Ld. Lucas, of Colchester; a noble family, for all the brothers were valiant, and all the sisters virtuous. This Duchess was a wise, witty, and learned lady, which her many books do well testify. She was a most virtuous and a loving and careful wife, and was with her Lord all the time of his banishment and miseries; and when he came home, never parted from him in his solitary retirements."—So far the English inscrip-

tion: The Latin ſhews farther, that he was a Knight of the Bath, and Baron Ogle in right of his mother, Viſc. Mansfield, and Baron Cavendiſh of Boleſover, E. of Ogle, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, Ld. Lieut. of the counties of Nottingham and Northumberland, Firſt Lord of the Bedchamber to K. James I. Guardian to Pr. Charles, Privy-Counſellor and Knight of the moſt noble Order of the Garter; that, for his fidelity to the King, he was made Captain General of the forces raiſed for his ſervice in the North, fought many battles, and generally came off victorious; that, when the rebels prevailed, (being one of the firſt deſigned a ſacrifice) he left his eſtate, and endured a long exile. By his firſt wife Elizabeth, daughter and heir to W. Baſſet, of Staffordſhire, Eſq. he had two ſons and three daughters; Charles, who died without iſſue, and Henry, heir to his honors; Jane, married to C. Cheyney, of Cheſham, Bucks; Elizabeth, to John E. of Bridgewater; and Frances, to Oliver E. of Bolingbroke. He died Dec. 27, 1676. in his 84th year.

134. GRACE SCOTT. Affixed to the adjoining pillar is a neat tablet, on which is this inſcription: "Grace, eldeſt daughter of Sir Tho. Mauleverer of Allerton Mauleverer, in Yorkſhire, Bart. born 1622, married to Col. Scott, a Member of the Hon. Houſe of Commons, 1644, and died Feb. 24, 1645.

He that will give my Grace *but what is her's,*
Muſt ſay her death has not
Made only her dear Scott,
But Virtue, Worth, and Sweetneſs, Widowers.

135. Sir PETER WARREN. This is a magnificent monument of white marble, to the memory of that gallant Admiral, done by Roubiliac. Cloſe to the wall is a large flag hanging to the flag-ſtaff, and ſpreading in natural folds behind the whole monument; before it, is a fine figure of Hercules placing Sir Peter's buſt on its pedeſtal; and on the other ſide is the figure of Navigation, with a laurel wreath in her hand

hand, gazing on the buſt with a look of melancholy mixed with admiration. Behind her a Cornucopia pours out fruit, corn, the fleece, &c. and by it is a cannon, an anchor, and other decorations. The inſcription is as follows:

Sacred to the memory of
Sir PETER WARREN,
Knight of the Bath, Vice-Admiral of the Red
Squadron of the Britiſh fleet, and
Member of Parliament
For the city and liberty of Weſtminſter.
He derived his deſcent from an antient
family of Ireland;
His fame and honors from his virtues and abilities.
How eminently thoſe were diſplayed,
With what vigilance and ſpirit they were exerted,
In the various ſervices wherein he had the honor
to command,
And the happineſs to conquer,
Will be more properly recorded in the annals of
GREAT BRITAIN.
On this tablet affection with truth muſt ſay,
That, deſervedly eſteemed in private life,
And univerſally renowned for his public conduct,
The judicious and gallant officer
Poſſeſſed all the amiable qualities of the friend,
The gentleman and chriſtian:
But the ALMIGHTY,
Whom alone he feared, and whoſe gracious protection
he had often experienced,
Was pleaſed to remove him from a place of honor
To an eternity of happineſs,
On the 29th day of July, 1752,
In the 49th year of his age.

136. Sir GILBERT LORT. This ſtately monument is chiefly ornamented with cherubs and family arms, and is inſcribed to the memory of Sir Gil. Lort, of Stockpole in Pembrokeſhire, Bart. by his ſiſter Dame Eliz. Campbell, relict of Sir Alex. Campbell,

of Colder in Scotland, Bart.—Sir Gilbert died Sept. 19, 1698, in his 26th year. She died Sept. 28, 1714, in her 49th year.

137. Sir THOMAS HESKET. Turning to the right, and againſt the ſcreen of the choir, is a fine old monument, whereon lies the effigy of a gentleman at full length in a tufted gown, and underneath upon the baſe, a lady kneeling. By the inſcription theſe appear to repreſent Sir Tho. Heſket, Attorney of the Court of Wards and Liveries in Q. Elizabeth's time; and Julian his wife, who cauſed this monument to be erected. He died Oct. 15, 1605.

138. DAME MARY JAMES. A very neat monument, being an urn, wreached and crowned with a Viſcount's coronet on a handſome pedeſtal. By the inſcription it appears, that this lady was wife to Sir John James of the antient family of the Lords of Hoſtrick in Holland, and daughter to Sir Rob. Killigrew, Vice-Chamberlain to Mary Q. to Charles I. She died Nov. 6, 1677.

139. HUGH CHAMBERLANE, M. D. & F. R. S. The principal figure on this monument lies, as it were, at eaſe, upon a tomb ſtone, leaning on his right arm, with his hand upon his night-cap, and his head uncovered. In his left hand he holds a book, indicating thereby his intenſe application to ſtudy. On each ſide are the emblems of phyſic and longevity; and over his head is Fame deſcending with a trumpet in one hand, and in the other a wreath. On the top are weeping cherubs, and on the pedeſtal a long inſcription in Latin, ſetting forth his vaſt knowledge and induſtry in his profeſſion, his humanity in relieving the ſick, and his connections and affinities in ſocial and private life. This gentleman was famous for the improvements he made in midwifery, the practice of which, ſince his time, has been ſtudied by the faculty to great advantage. He died June 17, 1728, aged 64.

140. HENRY PURCELL, Eſq; This is a ſmall but elegant piece of workmanſhip, and not unworthy

the

the great name to whose memory it was erected, "Here lies Henry Purcell, who left this life, and is gone to that blessed place, where only his harmony can be exceeded."—A short but comprehensive epitaph, expressive of his great merit. He died Nov. 21, 1695, in his 37th year.

141. Almericus de Courcy, Baron of Kinsale. His Lordship is here represented in full proportion, reposing himself, after the fatigues of an active life, under a rich canopy finely ornamented and gilt. He was descended, as his inscription shews, from the famous John de Courcy Earl of Ulster (who in the reign of King John, in consideration of his great valour, obtained that extraordinary privilege to him and his heirs, of standing covered before the King), of whom we have spoken largely in our *Description of the Tower*. This nobleman was greatly in favour with Charles II. James II. and commanded a troop of horse under the latter. He died Feb. 9, 1719, aged 57.

142. Sir Thomas Duppa. This monument is prettily ornamented with flowers and foliage, and on the top with an urn wreathed. The inscription shews, that Sir Thomas in his youth waited on K. Charles II. when he was Prince of Wales and under the tuition of Dr. Duppa, of whom we have already given an account. He was afterwards made Gentleman-Usher and Daily-waiter, and then Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod, in which office he died April 25, 1694, aged 75.

143. Dame Elizabeth Carteret. The figure of this lady, on her monument, has been much admired; but that of the winged seraph, descending to receive her, more. She was daughter of Sir Edw. Carteret, Knt. Gentleman-Usher to K. Charles I. and 2d wife and relict of Sir Philip de Carteret, and by him mother to Sir Charles Carteret, her only son, by whose death was extinguished the eldest branch of the antient family of Carterets, Signeurs of St. Owen, in the Isle of Jersey. She died March 26, 1717, aged 52.

144. Sir

144. Sir ISAAC NEWTON. This is a grand and expreſſive monument, every way worthy the great man to whoſe memory it was erected, who is ſculptured recumbent, leaning his right arm on four folio's, thus titled, DIVINITY, CHRONOLOGY, OPTICKS, and PHIL: PRIN: MATH: and pointing to a ſcroll ſupported by winged cherubs. Over him is a large globe, projecting from a pyramid behind, whereon is delineated the courſe of the comet in 1680, with the ſigns, conſtellations and planets. On the globe ſits the figure of Aſtronomy, with her book cloſed. Underneath the principal figure is a moſt curious baſs relief, repreſenting the various labours in which Sir Iſaac chiefly employed his time; ſuch as diſcovering the cauſe of gravitation, ſettling the principles of light and colours, and reducing the coinage to a determined ſtandard. The device of weighing the ſun by the ſteelyard, has been thought at once bold and ſtriking; and indeed the whole monument does honour to the ſculptor. The inſcription on the pedeſtal is in Latin, ſhort, but full of meaning, intimating, that, by a ſpirit nearly divine, he ſolved, on principles of his own, the motion and figure of the planets, the paths of the comets, and the ebbing and flowing of the ſea; that he diſcovered the diſſimiliarity of the rays of light, and the properties of colours from thence ariſing, which none but himſelf had ever thought of; that he was a diligent, wiſe, and faithful interpreter of nature, antiquity, and the Holy Scriptures; that by his philoſophy he maintained the dignity of the Supreme Being, and by the purity of his life, the ſimplicity of the Goſpel. The inſcription concludes with a beautiful exclamation, How much reaſon mortals had to pride themſelves in the exiſtence of ſuch and ſo great an ornament to the human race!—He was born Dec. 25, 1642, and died in 1726.

145. JAMES EARL STANHOPE. This is another lofty and magnificent monument, in which likewiſe the principal figure leans upon his arm in a cumbent poſture,

poſture, holding in his right hand a general's ſtaff, and in his left a parchment ſcroll. A Cupid ſtands before him reſting himſelf upon a ſhield. Over a martial tent ſits a beautiful Pallas holding in her right hand a javelin, and in the other a ſcroll. Behind is a ſlender pyramid, anſwering to that of Sir Iſaac Newton's, and indeed there is a fameneſs in the deſign ſufficient to indicate both to be the workmanſhip of the ſame maſter. On the middle of the pedeſtal are two medals, and on each ſide the pilaſters one. Under the principal figure is a Latin inſcription, ſetting forth the merits of this great man as a ſoldier, a ſtateſman, and a ſenator. In 1707 he concluded an advantageous treaty with Spain; and in the ſame year was ſent Ambaſſador to Charles III. In 1708 he took Port-Mahon. In 1710 he forced his way to the gates of Madrid, and took poſſeſſion of that capital. In Sept. 1714, he was made Secretary at War. In 1715, he impeached the Duke of Ormond. In Dec. 1716, he was made Secretary of State. In 1717 he was made Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and July following created a Peer. In March, 1718, he was a ſecond time made Secretary of State. In 1721 he died, in his 47th year.

146. THOMAS THYNNE, Eſq; This is eſteemed a fine piece of modern ſtatuary. The principal figure is repreſented in a dying poſture, and at his feet a cherub weeping. Underneath, on a table of black marble, in white letters, is this inſcription, "Thomas Thynne, of Longleate, in Com. Wilts, Eſq; who was barbarouſly murdered on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682." Upon the pedeſtal, in relief, the ſtory of the murder is depicted; which murder was conſpired by Count Koningſmarck, and executed by three aſſaſſins hired for that purpoſe, who ſhot this unhappy gentleman in Pall-Mall in his own coach. The motive was, to obtain the rich heireſs of Northumberland in marriage, who in her infancy had been be-

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trothed to the Earl of Ogle, but left a widow before consummation; and afterwards married to Mr. Thynne, but being scarce 15, and her mother extremely tender of her, and withal desirous of her having issue, prevailed upon her husband to suffer her to travel another year before he bedded her, in which time she became acquainted with Koningsmarck at the Court of Hanover. Whether she had ever given him any countenance is uncertain, but having no grounds to hope to obtain her while her husband lived, he in this villainous manner accomp'ished his death; but the lady detested the horrid deed, and soon after married the great Duke of Somerset.—At the time this happened, a report was spread that Mr. Thynne had formerly debauched a woman of family on honourable pretences; but upon his uncle's leaving him 10,000l. a year, he basely deserted her; whence came the saying, *That he had escaped his misfortune, if he had either married the woman he had lain with, or lain with the lady he had married.*

This monument was some time ago repaired and beautified at the expence of Thomas, late Lord Visc. Weymouth.

147. THOMAS OWEN, Esq; On this monument is a fine figure of a Judge in his robes, leaning on his left arm, and over him an inscription, shewing, that he was son to Rich. Owen, by Mary daughter and heiress to Thomas Ottley of Shropshire, Esq; that from his youth he had applied himself to the study of the laws, and was first made Serjeant, *temp.* 10 Q. Elizabeth, and afterwards a Justice of the Common-Pleas. He died Dec. 21, 1598.

148. JAMES KENDALL, Esq; This is an oval monument against a pillar, supported by a death's head, and on the top a close helmet. The gentleman, to whom it is inscribed, was chosen a Member of the last Parliament of James II. and served in several Parliaments afterwards in the reign of K. William, by whom he was made Governor of Barbadoes, and one of the Commissioners of Admiralty. He died July 10, 1708, aged 60.

149. DAME

149. DAME GRACE GETHIN. This is a very ſtately monument, bearing the effigy of a young lady devoutly kneeling, with a book in her right hand, and her left on her breaſt. On each ſide is an angel, one holding a crown, the other a chaplet, over her head; and on the aſcending ſides of the pediment are two female figures in a mournful poſture. The whole is ſupported by three different coats of family arms, and on the baſe is an Engliſh inſcription, ſetting forth her honourable deſcent from the Nortons of Salop. This lady, married to Sir Rich. Gethin, of Gethin Grott in Ireland, was famed for exemplary piety, and wrote a book of devotion which Mr. Congreve complimented with a poem. She died Oct. 11, 1697, aged 21.

150. ELIZ. and JUDITH FREKE. On the face of the monument there is a long inſcription, ſetting forth the deſcent and marriages of theſe two ladies, whoſe buſts in relief ornament the ſides. They were, as the inſcription ſays, the daughters of Ralph Freke, of Hannington in Wilts, Eſq; Elizabeth was married to Percy Freke, of Weſt Belney in Norfolk, and died April 7, 1714, aged 69. Judith married Robert Auſtin, of Tenderden in Kent, and died May 19, 1716, aged 64. They were both great examples to their ſex; the beſt of daughters, the beſt of wives, and the beſt of mothers.

151. Sir THOMAS RICHARDSON. This is a large and noble monument, on which is an effigy in braſs of a Judge in his robes, with a collar of SS. repreſenting Sir Thomas Richardſon, Knt. Speaker of the Houſe of Commons in the 21ſt and 22d yeare of James I. Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas; and laſtly, by Charles I. made L. C. J. of England. He died in 1634, in his 66th year. *So far the inſcription.*—This is that Judge Richardſon, who firſt iſſued out an order againſt the ancient cuſtom of wakes, and cauſed every miniſter to read it in his church; which the Bp. of Bath and Wells oppoſing, complaint was made

made against the order in the Council Chamber, where Richardson was so severely reprimanded, that he came out in a fright, saying, He had been almost choaked with a pair of lawn sleeves.

152. WILLIAM THYNNE, Esq; On this ancient monument of marble and alabaster gilt, lies a warrior at full length, representing William Thynne, of Botervile, Esq; a polite gentleman, a great traveller, and a brave soldier. In 1546 he was, by Henry VIII. made Receiver of the Marches, and fought against the Scots at Musselburg. But his latter days were spent in retirement and devotion in this church, to which he constantly repaired morning and evening. His brother was Sir John Thynne, Secretary to the D. of Somerset, from whom descended that unhappy gentleman whose story we have already related. He died March 14, 1584.

153. Dr. RICHARD BUSBY. On this fine monument you see the effigy of this learned grammarian in his gown, looking earnestly at the inscription. In his right hand he holds a pen, and in his left a book open. Underneath, upon the pedestal, are a variety of books, and at top are his family arms. The inscription is very elegantly written, and highly to his praise; intimating, that whatever fame the school of Westminster boasts, and whatever advantages mankind shall reap from thence in times to come, are all principally owing to the wise institutions of this great man.—He was born at Lutton in Lincolnshire, Sept. 22, 1606, made Master of Westminster College, Dec. 23, 1640; elected Prebendary of Westminster, July 5, 1660; and Treasurer of Wells, August 11, the same year; and died April 5, 1695.

154. ROBERT SOUTH, D. D. This tomb, in design, is not unlike the former. The figure of Dr. South is represented in a cumbent posture, in his canonical habit, with his arm resting on a cushion, and his right hand on a death's head. In his left he holds a book with his finger between the leaves, as if just

juſt cloſed from reading; and over his head is a group of cherubs iſſuing from a mantling, beneath which is a long Latin inſcription, ſhewing, that he was ſcholar to Buſby, and ſtudent at Chriſt Church, Oxford, and public Orator of that Univerſity; that by the patronage of Ld. Clarendon he was made Prebendary both of Weſtminſter and Chriſt's, and afterwards Rector of Illip, where he rebuilt the Parſonage Houſe, and founded and endowed a ſchool. His ſermons have a peculiar turn, and are ſtill much admired. He died July 8, 1716, aged 82.

Having now taken a view of all the monuments within this ſpacious building, and carried the reader back to the place from whence we led him, we will juſt take a ſhort ſurvey of the cloiſters of this Abbey, and then conclude.

Of the Monuments *in the* Cloisters.

OF theſe the moſt ancient are in the South Walk of the Cloiſters, towards the Eaſt end, where you will ſee the remains of four Abbots marked in the pavement by four ſtones.

The firſt is of black marble, called Long Meg, from its extraordinary length of 11 feet 8 inches, and covers the aſhes of Gervaſus de Blois, natural ſon to K. Stephen, who died in 1166.

The ſecond is a raiſed ſtone of Suſſex marble, under which lies interred the Abbot Laurentius, who died in 1176, and is ſaid to have been the firſt who obtained from Pope Alexander III. the privilege of uſing the Mitre, Ring, and Globe.

The third is a ſtone of grey marble, to the memory of Geſlebertus Criſpinus, who died 1114. His effigy may ſtill be traced on his grave-ſtone by the fragments of his mitre and paſtoral ſtaff.

The fourth is the eldeſt of all, and was formerly covered with plates of braſs, inſcribed to the Abbot Vitales, who died in 1082. All theſe ſeem to have had their names and dates cut afreſh, and are indeed fragments worthy to be preſerved.

In

In this walk are many other notable interments; but having nothing particular now to diſtinguiſh them, we ſhall only juſt mention the name of Dr. Courayer.

Near the Eaſt end of the North walk, and againſt the Abbey wall, there is one epitaph remarkable for its quaintneſs; and inſcribed to the memory of Wm. Laurence, in theſe lines:

With diligence and truſt moſt exemplary,
Did William Laurence ſerve a Prebendary;
And for his pains, now paſt, before not leſs,
Gain'd this remembrance at his maſter's coſt.
O! read theſe lines again, you ſeldom find
A ſervant faithful and his maſter kind.
Short hand he wrote, his flower in prime did fade,
And haſty death ſhort hand of him hath made.
Well couth he numbers, and well meaſure land;
Thus doth he now that ground whereon we ſtand,
Wherein he lies ſo geometrical:
Art maketh ſome, but thus will nature all.

Ob. Dec. 28, 1621. Ætat. 29.

Againſt the wall in the centre of the Eaſt walk is a monument lately erected to the memory of George Walſh, Eſq; with the following inſcription: Near this place are depoſited the remains of George Walſh, Eſq; late Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's forces, and Colonel of the 49th regiment of foot, who died Oct. the 23d, 1761, aged 73.

The toils of life and pangs of death are o'er,
And care and pain and ſickneſs are no more.

In the Eaſt Walk (where over the entrance into the Chapter Houſe, is a moſt remarkable old Gothic window well worth obſerving) is erected a monument to preſerve and unite the memory of two affectionate brothers, valiant ſoldiers, and ſincere Chriſtians. Scipio Duroure, Eſq; Adjutant-General of the Britiſh forces, Colonel of the 12th regiment of foot, and Captain or Keeper of his Majeſty's Caſtle of St. Maw's in Cornwall; who, after 41 years faithful ſervices, was mortally wounded at the battle of

Fon-

Fontenoy, and died May 10, 1745, aged 56 years, and lies interred on the ramparts of Aeth, in the Low-Countries.

Alexander Duroure, Esq; Lieut. Gen. of the British forces, Colonel of the 4th or King's own regiment of foot, and Captain or Keeper of his Majesty's Castle of St. Maw's in Cornwall, who, after 57 years faithful services, died at Toulouse in France, on the 2d day of Jan. 1765, aged 73 years, and lies interred in this cloister.

This marble is inscribed by Francis Duroure (son of the above named Scipio), as a testimony of filial piety and grateful respect.

We shall take notice but of two inscriptions more, and close our account. The first you will see upon a handsome monument in the East Walk, almost facing the ancient Abbots already spoken of; and for the purity of the diction, the propriety and elegance of the composition, exceeds every other in the church or cloisters.

Reader,
If thou art a Briton,
Behold this tomb with reverence and regret!
Here lie the remains of
DANIEL PULTENEY:
The kindest relation, the truest friend,
The warmest patriot, the worthiest man!
He exercised virtues in this age,
Sufficient to have distinguished him even in the best.
Sagacious by nature,
Industrious by habit,
Inquisitive with art,
He gain'd a complete knowledge of the state of Britain,
Foreign and domestic;
In most the backward fruit of tedious experience,
In him the early acquisition of undissipated youth.
He served the Court several years,
Abroad, in the auspicious reign of Queen Anne,
At home in the reign of that excellent Prince King George I.

He

He ſerved his Country always,
At Court independent,
In the Senate unbiaſs'd,
At every age and in every ſtation,
This was the bent of his generous ſoul,
This the buſineſs of his laborious life,
Public men, and public things,
He judg'd by one conſtant ſtandard,
The true intereſt of Britain;
He made no other diſtinction of party,
He abhorred all other.
Gentle, humane, diſintereſted, beneficent,
He created no enemies on his own account:
Firm, determin'd, inflexible,
He feared none he could create in the cauſe of Britain.
Reader!
In this misfortune of thy country lament thy own;
For know,
The loſs of ſo much private virtue
Is a public calamity.

In the Weſt Walk there is one monument that deſerves particular attention, as it commemorates a charity, which otherwiſe might, in time, like many others, be perverted or forgotten. The inſcription is as follows:

Here reſt, in hope of a bleſſed reſurrection, Charles Godolphin, Eſq; brother to the Rt. Hon. Sidney Earl of Godolphin, Lord High Treaſurer of Great Britain, who died July 16, 1720, aged 69; and Mrs. Godolphin, his wife, who died July 29, 1726, aged 63: Whoſe excellent qualities and endowments can never be forgotten, particularly the public ſpirited zeal with which he ſerved his country in Parliament, and the indefatigable application, great ſkill, and nice integrity, with which he diſcharged the truſt of a Commiſſioner of the Cuſtoms for many years. Nor was ſhe leſs eminent for her ingenuity, with ſincere love of her friends and conſtancy in religious worſhip. But as charity and benevolence

were

were the distinguishing parts of their characters, so were they most conspicuously displayed by the last act of their lives; a pious and charitable institution, by him designed and ordered, and by her compleated, to the glory of God, and for a bright example to mankind: The endowment whereof is a rent-charge of one hundred and eighty pounds a year, issuing out of lands in Somersetshire, and of which one hundred and sixty pounds a year are to be for ever applied, from the 24th of June, 1726, to the educating eight young gentlewomen who are so born, and whose parents are of the church of England, whose fortunes do not exceed three hundred pounds, and whose parents or friends will undertake to provide them with decent apparel, and after the death of the said Mrs. Godolphin, and William Godolphin, Esq; her nephew, such as have neither father or mother; which same young gentlewomen are not to be admitted before they are eight years old, nor to be continued after the age of nineteen, and are to be brought up at the city of New Sarum, or some other town in the county of Wilts, under the care of some prudent governess or school-mistress, a communicant of the church of England; and the overplus, after an allowance of five pounds a year for collecting the said rent-charge, is to be applied to the binding out one or more poor children apprentices, whose parents are of the church of England. In perpetual memory whereof Mrs. Francis Hall, executrix to her aunt, Mrs. Godolphin, has, according to her will, and by her order, caused this inscription to be engraven on their monument, 1727.

Having already exceeded the bounds at first intended, and having taken notice of every thing worthy a stranger's curiosity, we shall conclude in the words of an ingenious writer on this subject, That there is not a nobler amusement in the world than a walk in Westminster-Abbey, among the tombs of heroes, patriots, poets, and philosophers. "I have wandered,"

dered," says he, "with pleasure, into the most gloomy recesses of this last resort of grandeur, to contemplate human life, and trace mankind thro' all the wilderness of their frailties and misfortunes, from their cradles to their grave. I have reflected on the shortness of our duration here, and that I was but one of the millions who had been employed, in the same manner, in ruminating on the trophies of mortality before me; that I must moulder to dust in the same manner, and quit the scene to a new generation, without leaving the shadow of my existence behind me; that this huge fabric, this sacred repository of fame and grandeur, would only be the stage for the same performances; would receive new accessions of noble dust; would be adorned with other sepulchres of cost and magnificence; would be crowded with successive admirers; and at last, by the unavoidable decays of time, bury the whole collection of antiquities in general obscurity, and be the monument of its own ruin."

P. S. On Dr. HORNECK's monument is the following inscription in Hebrew:

All my bones shall say,
Lord, who is like unto thee!

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